"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or sleet today, northeast gales; tomorrow unsettled.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,820. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROCKEFELLER JR. SHOWS VAST FUND HAS NO LIMITATION

Plenary Power of Foundation Revealed in Report to Industrial Commission.

NO RESTRICTION ON CAPITAL

Donor Reserves the Right to Direct the Expenditure of $2,000,000 Annually.

DRIVE AT ITS LABOR INQUIRY

Investigators, Asking About Any Curb on Mr. King, Are Told They Misconceive the Aim.

IMPARTIALITY QUESTIONED

President of Foundation Will Testify Today—Full Text of His Exhaustive Statement.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President of the Rockefeller Foundation, will take the stand today in the inquiry which is being conducted in the City Hall by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. He will answer questions concerning the foundation's purposes, methods, and origin.

Fuller information on these topics has been furnished to the commission in reply to two questionnaires which were sent out to the foundation within the last few weeks asking for detailed information about its aims, the funds at its disposal, and its operation. The answers forwarded to the commission were given out in pamphlet form yesterday by the foundation.

Total on Hand, $103,950,817.

Some of the principal features of the foundation's reply follow:

The total funds on hand on Dec. 1, 1914, were $103,950,817, of which $2,021,537 was unexpended income.

Appropriations are made by the Board of Directors or the Finance Committee, but a condition appended by John D. Rockefeller to the original gift is that during his lifetime a part of the income, to amount to not more than $2,000,000 a year, shall be devoted t" to such specific objects within the purposes of the foundation" as he may from time to time direct.

The foundation under its charter can receive funds from any source, but the officers do not expect further gifts.

Most of its work is done through contributions to other philanthropic agencies.

Industrial Relations Work.

The commission's questions deal largely with the Industrial Relations Division of the foundation, under which William Lyon Mackenzie King, formerly Minister of Labor in the Canadian Cabinet, was selected to make a survey of alll differences in the industrial field.

The investigation of these questions was stimulated by the Colorado strike troubles, but the foundation is careful to explain:

"It cannot be too clearly understood that this inquiry is not to apportion blame in present or past misunderstandings, nor to justify any particular point of view; the sole purpose is constructively helpful, and questions of divergent policyor partiality in the investigation can have no place in such a work. The foundation has felt that if it could work out sound and substantial improvements in the relation of capital and labor it could hardly do anything better calculated 'to promote the wellbeing of mankind,' for which purpose the foundation was erected."

War on the Hookworm.

The foundation gives considerable space to the work of the International Health Commission, which has for its object the eradication of hookworm throughout the world. Another general activity which the commission is now taking up is the promotion of medical education and public health in China.

"From the outset," says the statement, "the members of the foundation were agreed that it could probably render more enduring service if, instead of making contributions to a large number of miscellaneous objects, its funds were primarily devoted to promoting the study of some of the more fundamental human needs. But a departure from this general policy would be amply justified by the utilization of a part of the funds of the foundation to assist in meeting emergencies where the urgency of the need appeared to render skill imprative. The Belgian relief, necessitated by the European war, is a case in point."

Other applications for specific work have been favorably received by the foundation, with the result that it has pledged $10,000 a year for ten years to the American Academy in Rome and $20,000 a year for ten years to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for widows' pensions, and has bought, at $225,000, a large tract of land in Louisiana for use as a reservation for wild fowl.

Answers Fifty-five Queries.

The booklet in which the foundation has inclosed its answers to the two questionnaires is a work of 103 pages. It includes the specific answers to the twenty-nine questions asked by the commission in its first questionnaire and the twenty-six in the second, together with the charter, constitution, and by-laws of the foundation, and a list of the securities which it owns; a summary of the qualifications of Mr. King for the study of the labor problem, and a schedule showing the attendance of the individual members at meetings of the foundation.

There are also two chapters from John D. Rockefeller's "Random Reminiscences of Men and Events," setting forth his views of philanthrop yand charity; all the publicity material ever given out by the foundation, editorials from several magazines and newspapers on the change in form of the proposed charter; the full text of the bills submited to Congress in the effort to obtain a Federal charter, and a schedule of the publications issued by the Rockefeller Sanitary

Continued on Page 4.

REA CHARGES W. A. DICK TRIED TO SELL STOCK

Declares Attack of Banking Firm on Pennsylvania Road Has Followed Rejected Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 24.—Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, tonight issued the following statement:

"The allegations in the circular issued by Dick Brothers & Co., on Jan. 20, 1915, to the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, charging the Directors of that company with mismanagement of its affairs are absolutely without foundation.

"It is proper that the stockholders should be advised that the issuance of this circular followed overtures of William A. Dick to sell to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Dick Brothers & Co.'s holding of the Long Island Railroad Company stock at not less than $50 per share, which were declined."

In their circular, Dick Brothers & Co. stated they owned 11,000 shares of Long Island stock, and that other large interests were affiliated with them. They asked for stockholders' proxies to be used at the annual meeting of the Long Island, on April 13, in voting against a ratification of the acts of the Directors, and in authorizing an examination of the property and books by "a competent engineer, selected by the minority stockholders, who shall determine to what extent money has been expended for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Railroad and to pass upon any and all contracts which have been made with the Pennsylvania where the same set of Directors were the contracting parties."

"We believe such a report will absolutely prove our contention as to the improper expenditure of a large amount of money," the circular stated.

"In that event we are advised that legal action can be taken against such Directors, and in view of the undue advantage to the Pennsylvania Railroad the interlocking Directors will not be allowed the usual defense that they used their best judgment."

Dick Bros. & Co., who are bankers at 30 Broad Street, New York, asked for proxies for Evans R. Dick, Earle T. Shaw, and E. Clifford Potter.

The only member of the firm who could be reached last night was Alexander E. Hunt, Jr., who refused either to affirm or to deny the statement that the firm had attempted to sell its holdings of Long Island stock. He said, however, that William A. Dick had not been connected with the firm for a number of years. Mr. Hunt refused any further information. Evans R. Dick and J. Julian Dick, the senior partners, were out of the city.

POPE "DID HIS DUTY."

Sends a Message to King Albert Regarding the Mercier Incident.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—King Albert of Belgium has received a message from Pope Benedict in response to a telegram recently sent by the King regarding the controversy between Cardinal Mercier and the German authorities, according to the Havre correspondent of the Havas Agency, in which the Pope says:

"I thank your Majesty for your telegram and for the news communicated. Our grief is no less acute than that of your Majesty, and we wish to assure you that we have not failed to do in this regard that which was our duty."

FRENCH TRUST KITCHENER.

Millerand, War Minister, Praises His Energetic Administration.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, returned to France this evening after having spent several days in London in conference with Lord Kitchener and other British Ministers. Before his departure, M. Millerand sent Lord Kitchener a letter in which, referring to "the resolution animating hih Majesty's Government and the British people," he said:

"I could not, before having seen it, imagine the results in which it already has demonstrated itself under your energetic and skillful impurse. The confidence of our two countries in the outcome of the struggle which we are carrying on in close agreement with our allies, can but be increased thereby."

OPENS TRADE BOARD TRIAL.

Long-Delayed Case Brought On by Wheat Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The inquiry of the United States Government into the increase in the price of wheat, it is believed, has caused the bringing to trial tomorrow of the Federal suit against the Chicago Board of Trade, entered seven years ago.

James A. Patten and Adolph J. Lichtstein, brokers and members of the "Call Committee" of the board at the time the suit was filed, will be the first witnesses.

The suit was started under the Sherman anti-trust law. It sought the abolition of the "Call Committee" which, according to the Government's allegations, was composed of members of the board. The members of the committee, it is said, would meet every afternoon when the board had adjourned and fix the price of all grain.

The Government charged that this was arbitrary action in violation of the Sherman law and the control of the committee was so effective that it prevented any lowering of the price in any part of the market. Attachés of the Government say the "Call Committee" has been abolished for two years. At the office of the District Attorney no reason was given for the seven years' delay in bringing the suit to trial.

CHOATE'S 83D BIRTHDAY.

Lawyer and Diplomat the Centre of a Family Reunion.

Joseph H. Choate celebrated his eighty-third birthday quietly at his home, 8 East Sixty-third Street, yesterday. He canceled his usual afternoon ride in the park and remained indoors resting and receiving gifts and telegrams of congratulation from friends in many parts of the world. He was in the best of health and spirits.

In the evening there was a dinner and family reunion attended by his children and grandchildren. All the Choates in the city were there. Mr. Choate was born in Salem, Mass., on Jan. 24, 1832.

ONLY 56 HOURS TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Coast Line, "Florida and West Indian Limited." All Florida resorts reached. 3 Ltd. Trains Daily. Superior roadbed. 1218 B'way. —Advt.

THIS NATION FAIR TO ALL FIGHTERS, BRYAN ASSERTS

Denies Discrimination Against Teutonic Allies, as Alleged by Some Partisans Here.

TAKES UP 20 CHARGES

And States the Administration's Position and Action on Each in Detail.

OUR MARKETS OPEN TO ALL

He Points Out That It Is the Belligerents' Place, Not Ours, to Stop Contraband at Sea.

SEES SOURCE OF COMPLAINT

Says British Superiority at Sea Has Interrupted Trade—Calls Our Protest Sufficient Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Wilson Administration through Secretary Bryan has gone on record in a sweeping denial of charges that the United States hah been partial to the Allies and unfriendly in its attitude toward Germany and Austria during the present war in Europe. The official repudiation of these intimations took the form of a letter written by Mr. Bryan to Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The letter was written last Wednesday, but was not made public until tonight. It was prepared after several dayh of consultation between President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department.

The letter is the most exhaustive document that has come from the Administration since the outbreak of the war dealing with any aspect of the relations of this country toward that conflict. The letter contains about 6,000 words. Its length is due to the fact that it ih intended as a categorical denial of the different charges that have been made and of the arguments current in German circles accusing the Administration of unfriendliness to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Stone an Interested Party.

Senator Stone was interested in having these charges answered for two reasons. First, there is a large German population in St. Louih, the chief city of his States, and, second, because he is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Stone wrote his letter of inquiry on Jan. 8, saying that he had received many letters from sympathizers with Germany and Austria who believed the United States Government had been showing partiality to England, France, and Russia.

Secretary Bryan's letter concludes with the following declaration on the much-discussed question of exportation of war munitions:

"If any American citizens, partisans of Germany and Austria-Hungary, feel that this Administration ih acting in a way injurious to the cause of those countries, this feeling results from the fact that on the high seas the German and Austro-Hungarian naval power is thus far inferior to the British. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seah, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy. Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this Government, in the performance of its neutral duty, to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligation exists; it would be an unneutral act, an act of partiality on the part of this Government, to adopt such a policy, if the Executive had the power to do ho."

Secretary Bryan's Statement.

In full the letter of Secretary Bryan, setting forth the attitude of this Government, follows:

Hon. William J. Stone, Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stone: I have received your letter of the 8th inst., referring to frequent complaints or charges made in one form or another through the press that this Government has shown partiality to Great Britain, France, and Russia against Germany and Austria during the present war, and stating that you have received numerous letters to the same effect from sympathizers with the latter powers. You summarize the various grounds of these complaints and ask that you be furnished with whatever information the department may have touching these points of complaint, ni order that you may be informed as to what the true situation is in regard to these matters.

In order that you may have such information as the department has on the subjects referred to in your letter, I will take them up seriatim.

(1) *Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless.*

The reason that wireless messages and cable messages require different treatment by a neutral Government is as follows:

Communication by wireless cannot be interrupted by a belligerent. With a submarine cable it is otherwise. The possibility of cutting the cable exists, and if a belligerent possesses naval superiority, the cable is cut, as was the German cable near the Azores by one of Germany's enemies, and as was the British cable near Fanning Island by a German naval force. Since a cable is subject to hostile attack, the responsibility falls upon the belligerent, and

Continued on Page 5.

Commercial Illusions About the War

Theodore H. Price takes exception to the much repeated theory that all we have to do is to offer our goods oversea and find a ready demand for them.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order The Sunday Times Today.
The Times Is Always Sold Out Early.

THAW PUT IN TOMBS AND GOES TO CHAPEL

Breakfasts at the Belmont Before Being Locked Up in Cell He Occupied Before.

COUNSEL'S PLANS SECRET

Prisoner Will Be Arraigned Today, but Question of Application for Bail Is Undecided.

Harry K. Thaw was lacked up in the Tombs yesterday, pending his trial on a charge of conspiracy. He was put in cell 220, on "homicide tier," the same one he occupied for the greater part of the time during his trials for the murder of Stanford White. He accepted his lot with a smile, and there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that he was discouraged by legal reverses. For the Tombs keepers he had a cordial handshake, and he insisted that Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the Tombs physician, pose with him for newspaper photographers.

Thaw reached the Grand Central Station at 7:05 o'clock in the morning from Boston, in custody of Sheriff Hornbeck of Dutchess County. At that early hour there were not more than a handful of people to greet him. He walked with the Sheriff to the Hotel Belmont, where they had breakfast in the grill room.

During the meal Thaw talked freely with newspapermen, commenting upon the demonstrations over him in New Hampshire and Boston as proof that the people there believed he was being persecuted. He had hoped to be permitted to go home, h said, and thn he added with a laugh:

"I didn't think I would ever come here again, but Mr. Jerome insisted upon it. I hope that everybody will be nice to me here except Jerome, and I don't care what he does."

The trip from the Belmont to the Tombs was made in a taxicab, although Thaw expressed a desire to take a ride in the Subway. In front of the Tombs he posed for the photographers, and when they crowded into the building after him, he cheerfully offered to pose again.

"Let them have all the pictures they want," he said, as he pulled Dr. McGuire to his side.

Jerome on Same Train.

William T. Jerome and Deputy Attorney General Kennedy arrived here from Boston on the same train as Thaw, and Mr. Kennedy went to the Tombs, where he turned over the papers committing the prisoner to the Warden's care.

It was just 8:45 o'clock when Julius Bremel, keeper, signaled to Thaw that he must pass through the steel grates. The prisoner turned to wave his hand to a little group in the entrance of the building, and without the least sign of emotion walked after Bremel to his cell, No. 220, where Thaw will await trial. is eight feet long, six feet wide, and eight feet high. Its furniture consists of two small beds, a folding table, a chair, and a washstand. Thaw at once made himself at home and began to unpack the few clothes he brought in a grip. He wore an old blue serve suit which he thought would do very well for the cell.

No member of Thaw's family was at the station to meet him, and his mother, Mrs. Harry C. Thaw, who was at the Hotel Manhattan, was not permitted to visit him at the Tombs. Abel I. Smith, Jr., of counsel for Thaw, called in the morning, but was told that he could not see his client until tomorrow without an order from the Supreme Court. Thaw made no complaint, and, according to the keepers, remained cheerful throughout the day. He was told that he could see the newspaper men if he had a statement to make, but said that he would rather be left alone.

Soon after he was locked up Thaw asked if there were to be religious services. He was led to the Protestant chapel, where the Rev. John Callahan preached. Thaw selected a seat well toward the rear. He spoke cordially to a few of the prisoners before he returned to his cell. He had a hearty dinner, ordering soup, broiled chicken, turnips, potatoes, coffee, and cake. Most of the afternoon he spent in reading newspapers.

Thaw to be Arraigned Today.

It was evident from what Thaw had to say that he was satisfied his attorneys would be able to prevent his return to the Matteawan Asylum, from which he escaped on Aug. 17, 1913. He will be arraigned before Justice Davis in the Supreme Court. John B. Stanchfield, who heads the legal staff for the defense, was asked about his plans.

"Thaw will be arraigned tomorrow charged with conspiracy," he said. "At that time the Justice will fix the time for pleading and the time for trial. We do not anticipate that the trial will take place before a month or six weeks. He will probably be given an opportunity to plead within three or four days."

Mr. Stanchfield was asked what plea Thaw would enter, and remarked, with a laugh, that the question was a leading one. Then he added: "Mr. Thaw is going to plead not guilty. But you know I have not seen him yet. I will talk with him tomorrow."

"Will you ask for bail?" he was asked.

"I can't tell you that until I have seeen Mr. Thaw," hereplied.

Mr. Stanchfield was told that Mr. Jerome was anxious to prevent the release of Thaw on bail, and replied:

"Mr. Thaw is charged with a misdemeanor and is entitled under the law to bail. If Thaw wants bail he can get it. I don't care what Mr. Jerome does."

Mr. Stanchfield was told of a report that Mr. Jerome would seize Thaw and take him to Matteawan, if the slayer was released on bail.

"He couldn't do that until the indictment for conspiracy is heard," he said.

"What reason is there for not seeking bail then?" Mr. Stanchfield was asked.

"I don't know that he won't ask for bail," was the reply. "I haven't seen Thaw yet.

Roger Thompson as Witness.

Mr. Stanchfield was informed that Roger Thompson, who drove the automobile in which Thaw escaped from Matteawan, was in the city and apparently ready to testify. After asking who Thompson was he expressed little interest in what the chauffeur might do.

"There will be no disposition on our part to multiply motions or bring about delays of any sort, whether the law allows us to or not," said Morgan J.

Continued on Page 6.

HUNTINGTON GIVES SITE FOR ACADEMY

Men of Arts and Letters to Erect Building Near Riverside Drive and 155th St.

NEXT TO HISPANIC MUSEUM

National Institute and American Academy Accept Offer of Eight City Lots for Site.

Archer M. Huntington has offered to give a large plot to the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Letters, provided that a suitable building is erected under their point auspices within five years. The offer has been accepted. The property offered consists of eight lots in the block containing the Hispanic Museum, founded and erected by Mr. Huntington several years ago; the Geographical Society, of which he is President, and the Numismatic Society of America. The block is bounded by Broadway, Riverside Drive, 155th and 156th Streets.

The site offered has a frontage of 100 feet on both 155th and 156th Streets. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was $77,000. It is stipulated that the new building to house these two societies shall harmonize in general architecture with the other art and educational structures already there.

Preliminary plans are being prepared by McKim, Mead & White. A committee consisting of William R. Mead, of McKim, Mead & White; Thomas Hastings, of Carrere & Hastings, and Cass Gilbert, has been appointed to have general supervision of the plans for the new building.

Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, who is Chancellor and Treasurer of the American Academy, said yesterday that the offer of Mr. Huntington had been made to the two societies and accepted. He said the main floor plan comprising large meeting rooms had been mapped out.

"It is a splendid offer," said Prof. Sloane, "and it shows that, despite all the agitation through which our country is now passing, the equilibrium of humanity is being maintained in the direction of right progress in everything that makes for the best in fine arts and literature. The aims of the Institute and the Academy are meeting with a more generous response and favor from all parts of the country, and it may not be amiss to say that this regard for the preservation in tangible form of the fine arts of America is especially noticeable in the West."

Prof. Sloane said that the organizations had no building fund at present, but that an energetic effort would be made at once to raise the necessary money to erect an artistic building.

Edwin D. Blashfield, the painter, is President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. William Dean Howells is President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and Robert Underwood Johnson is Secretary. The organizations are closely affiliated, and two years ago they were incorporated by Congress. The National Institute is limited to a membership of 250, including writers, painters, sculptors, composers, architects, and others of distinguished professional and artistic merit. The American Academy of Arts and Letters is limited to fifty members, selected from those in the larger body.

In the incorporation papers it was stated that the purpose of the American Academy is "the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts." It has been said that the ultimate object of the National Institute of Arts and Letters is to establish in this country something akin to the historic French Academy.

LOUVAIN PROFESSORS COMING TO HARVARD

Corporation Votes $100,000 to Pay Them—Courses to Begin in September.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24.—Members of the Louvain faculty will join the teaching staff of Harvard, beginning next September. The Belgian professors who were forced to flee from their own country when it became a war centre are at present in England. President Lowell some time ago cabled that Harvard would care for some of the professors if they wished to teach in America, and the offer was gratefully received.

The University Corporation has appropriated $100,000 as a fund for the Belgian professors. They will probably conduct courses in literature. The names of the professors who are coming have not yet been made public.

REPORT VON DER GOLTZ WOUNDED BY ASSASSIN

Other Officers Said to Have Been Attacked at the Same Time in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Jan. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An attempt on the life of Field Marshal von der Goltz at Constantinople is reported from Jaffa through the medium of the German Consulate there. The Field Marshal was fired at, and believed to have been hit. Several officers were attacked at the same time.

Strained relations exist between German and Turkish officers, and quarrels in public are not infrequent. In a café disturbance at Damascus recently a Captain of the Turkish Army was killed, and a German Colonel wounded.

Throughout Syria the Moslems and Christians are uniting in a common hatred of Turkish oppression. The attitude of the followers of the two religions is stated in an official communiqué here to have been seldom so friendly as at present.

GERMAN FLEET BEATEN IN NORTH SEA; BRITISH SINK ONE SHIP AND CRIPPLE TWO; GERMANS LOSE 760 MEN; BRITISH NONE

Chart of North Sea and Vessel that was Sunk

Giant Cruiser Blucher Sent to Bottom in the War's Biggest Sea Fight.

FLIGHT ALONE SAVES OTHERS

Big Battle-Cruisers, Out for Raid on the English Coast, Meet Beatty's Fast Squadron.

GERMANS TURN AND RUN

Four-Hour Stern Chase Follows Until the Germans Get Into Their Mine Field.

DESTROYER BATTLE STILL ON

Lighter Ships of British Force Pursue Smaller German Vessels—Result Yet Unknown.

ENGLISH RESCUE 123 MEN

Main Part of Bluecher's Crew of 885 Lost When She Sank Under Fire of Flagship Lion's Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—An attempt by a German cruiser squadron to repeat the attack recently made on Scarborough and Hartlepool, English coast towns, was frustrated today by the British patrolling squadron, and in a running fight the German armored cruiser Blücher was sunk and two German battle-cruisers were seriously damaged.

The British ships suffered only slight injury; so far as is known only 123 of the Blücher's crew of 885 were saved.

A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the bigger ships, but the result of this engagement has not yet reached the Admiralty.

The British were superior in ships engaged, weight of armament, and speed, and the flight of the German ships into the mine and submarine infested field possibly saved them from further losses.

The text of the Official Press Bureau statement follows:

"Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers, several light cruisers, and a number of destroyers steering westward, and apparently making for the English coast.

"The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued and at about 9:30 A. M. action was joined between the battle cruisers Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand, and Indomitable on the one hand, and the Derflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke, and Blücher on the other. A well contested running fight ensued. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Blücher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

"Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight, and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

"No British ships have been lost, and our casualties in personnel as at present reported are slight, the Lion, which led the line, having only eleven wounded and none killed.

"One hundred and twenty-three survivors have been rescued from the Blücher's crew of 885, and it is possible that others have been saved by some of our destroyers. No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received at the Admiralty, though some has apparently taken place.

"Their Lordships have expressed their satisfaction to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty."

Ran at Sight of British.

The Germans were observed some time after dawn proceeding in the direction of the British coast. When they sighted the British fleet they turned and made at full speed for home waters, and it was only after a stern

'SCRAP OF PAPER,' GERMAN VERSION

Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg Says His Expression Was Misinterpreted.

REFERRED TO BELGIUM'S ACT

That Country, He Now Says, Had Abandoned Neutrality Before the War Broke Out.

GENERAL FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, via Berlin and London, Jan. 24.—"I am surprised to learn that my phrase, 'A scrap of paper,' which I used in my last conversation with the British Ambassador in reference to the Belgian neutrality treaty, should have caused such an unfavorable impression in the United States. The expression was used in quite another connection and the meaning implied in Sir Edward Goschen's report and the turn given to it in the biased comment of our enemies are undoubtedly responsible for this impression.

The speaker was Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, and the conversation with a representative of The Associated Press occurred at the German Army Field Headquarters, in a villa serving as the office and dwelling for the Imperial Chancellor, for the Foreign Minister, Gottlieb von Jagow, and for the members of the diplomatic suite accompanying Emperor William afield.

Not 'a Scrap of Paper' for Germany

The Chancellor apparently had not relished the subject until his attention was called to the extent to which the phrase had been used in discussion on the responsibility of the war. He then volunteered to give an explanation of nis meaning, which in substance was that he had spoken of the treaty not as "a scrap of paper" for Germany, but as an instrument which had become obsolete through Belgium's forfeiture of its neutrality, and that Great Britain had quite other reasons for entering into the war, compared with which the neutrality treaty appeared to have only the value of a scrap of paper.

"My conversation with Sir Edward Goschen," said the Chancellor, "occurred Aug. 4. I had just declared in the Reichstag that only dire necessity and only the struggle for existence compelled Germany to march through Belgium, but that Germany was ready to make compensation for the wrong committed.

"When I spoke I already had certain indications, but no absolute proof upon which to base a public accusation, that Belgium long before had abandoned its neutrality in its relations with England. Nevertheless, I took Germany's responsibilities toward the neutral States so seriously that I spoke frankly of the wrong committed by Germany.

"What was the British attitude on the same question?" continued the Chancellor. "The day before my conversation with Ambassador Goschen, Sir Edward Grey had delivered his well-known speech in Parliament, in which, while he had not stated expressly that England would take part in the war, he had left the matter in little doubt.

Accuses Grey of Hypocrisy.

"One needs only to read this speech through carefully to learn the reason for England's intervention in the war. Amid all his beautiful phrases about England's honor and England's obligations we find it over and over again expressed that England's interests—its own intercsts—call for participation in the war, for it is not in England's interests that a victorious and, there-

Continued on Page 2.

TEUTONIC ALLIES MAY TRADE FRONTS

Austrians to France and Flanders, Germans to Hungary, the Reported Scheme.

NEW FORCES HOLD RUSSIANS

Advance Into Transylvania Has Received a Check, Vienna Informs Embassy Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Giornale d'Italia places singular reliance on a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent, telegraphed from a frontier station, according to which Germany and Austria-Hungary, as a sequel to diplomatic intercharges in Berlin, are now actively realizing a vast and complex plan prepared by the German General Staff for mutual exchange of their respective forces in the field.

Immense bodies of German troops are arriving hourly in Austrian territory, where numerous German staff officers have already assembled to conduct them toward Transylvania. Equally large Austrian forces are being conveyed by way of Salzburg and the Bavarian and Westphalian Railway system to a second line of German defense in France and Flanders.

The Austrian Army dispatched to Flanders consists mainly of the remnant of the invaders of Servia. The German General Staff purposes employing them as reserves and in guarding communications.

Vienna Reports Russian Check.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Defeat of Russian forces attempting to advance south of Bukowina was announced today by the Vienna Foreign Office in a dispatch to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here. The message said:

In Poland, West Galicia and the Carpathians no essential events.

Russian attacks upon our positions south of Bukowina ended yesterday by our troops reconquering Kirlibaba and heights surrounding the town. Russians retreated with losses. Hostile attempts to gain further progress over Jacobeni and Kirlibaba therefore completely failed.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—(By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch to The Frankfurter Zeitung from the Austrian headquarters says:

"The Russians are working with a big force on their third line of defenses eastward of Gorlice, (Galicia) and surrounding it with wire entanglements. Their first line is weakly manned, which leads to the impression that the Russians at this important point of our front are thinking only of a defensive some kilometres in front of our artillery line. Our well-built infantry positions extend to the palace grounds of Gorlice."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—In Poland decisive results in the recent fighting are still lacking, but there are expectations that Russia's new offensive to the north of the Lower Vistula will bring about a change in the character of the operations. It is believed that it will greatly tax Germany's resources just at the moment when she is called upon to send additional troops to assist in opposing Russia's threatened invasion of Hungary, and the menace arising from the possibility of Rumania's taking a hand in the war.

The report from Vienna that the Austrians have checked the Russian advance in Southern Bukowina points to the arrival of fresh Austro-German forces.

Germany, it is said, although she has not delivered a note to Rumania, has several times inquired from that country the meaning of her mobilization and preparation for war, which should soon bring the matter to a head.

TURKS FIGHTING STUBBORNLY.

Russians Delay Advance on Erzerum —Sweep Foe from Black Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians are engaged in stubborn fighting with strongly intrenched Turks in the region known as "Beyond the Chorok River."

It is thought unlikely that the Russians will hasten their advance upon Erzerum for several reasons. At Yanikeni and other points they are well on

Continued on Page 2.

chase that the faster British ships got within range of them.

For more than four hours the running battle lasted, the firing being plainly heard in North Holland, where it was judged the fight took place north of the islands of Ameland and Schiermonnik-Oog.

The Blücher, which was slower than the other German cruisers, fell behind and succumbed to the heavier guns of the Lion, which was leading the British squadron. The other German ships goth within the mine and submarine area, two of them in a badly damaged condition, and it was dangerous for the big British battle cruisers to follow.

The fact that only eleven men were wounded aboard the Lion, which led the line, nidicates that the British casualties were light. It is possible that more of the Blücher's crew were picked up by the British destroyers.

Blucher a Big Ship.

The Blücher was a cruiser of 15,550 tons displacement, and, although commissioned in 1908, was completely re-rigged last year. She was not classed as a battle-cruiser, but was in the next class to those formidable fighters. With her were the Derfflinger, Germany's latest battle-cruiser, which had just left the builders' hands, and the battle cruisers Seydlitz and Moltke, the latter a sister ship of the Goeben, formerly of the German Navy but now of the Turkish fleet, which was recently reported damaged by the Russians in the Black Sea.

The British squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who also was in command at the battle off Heligoland last August, consisted of the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand, and Indomitable. The first three of these cruisers mount eight 13.5-inch guns each, and even the New Zealand and Indomitable carry 12-inch guns, which are equal to those of the Derfflinger, the only one of the German ships that had better than 11-inch guns.

Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, who also took part in the battle off Heligoland, commanded the light cruisers and destroyers which accompanied Vice Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers.

BIGGEST SEA FIGHT OF WAR.

Battle-Cruiser Type Again Proves Its Worth, Say British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25.—The Daily News's naval expert says: "Yesterday's fight was by far the biggest of the war, and its results, even if none of the enemy's light craft was accounted for, were certainly not the least important. Once again the battle cruiser as a type has distinguished itself, and with it Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who thus for a second time has made magnificent use of the splendid vessels under his command.

"The fight must have been a terrific one, owing to the enormous size, power, and speed of the vessels engaged. No action between dreadnoughts has ever been fought before, and while we may regret that our success measured by ships sunk was not greater, it must be admitted that we came out of it exceedingly well.

"Although the full story is not yet available, what happened would seem to be fairly obvious. The Germans were coming over with the intention presumably of bombarding more undefended towns. As soon as they sighted a force capable of giving them battle they made off. The Blücher was three knots slower than her consorts, and instead of staying to protect her the bigger vessels made off and left her to her fate. Strictly speaking it was the proper thing to do, for had the Derfflinger, the Seydlitz, and the Moltke remained to help her they would most assuredly have shared her fate. As it was, the sacrifice of the Blücher probably saved them, allowing them to make off while the British ships were settling her account, but even if this vessel had been left to slower British ships, while the 28-knotters kept up the pursuit of the others the result would probably have been the same, since there was little to choose in speed between the first three ships in either of the lists.

"Nearly four hours elapsed before the Blücher was accounted for. It may at first seem to be an unduly long interval, but it represents a distance of less than thirteen miles—the four hours' difference between a 25 and a 28-knot ship. Further, Admiral Beatty, confident of being able to inflict serious loss upon the enemy, probably pursued the same tactics as did Admiral Sturdee at Falklands—keeping the range to furthest possible extreme, so as to be able to take the fullest advantage of the superior calibre and ranging power of his guns, and to render the Germans correspondingly ineffective. How sound this policy was is shown by the casualty list. The Lion, being the flagship, was naturally leading the pursuing vessels, and while exposed to the heaviest fire she lost no more than eleven men wounded.

"The Blücher, the largest of all and the newest armored vessel yet lost in the war, was built at the Kiel dockyard and completed in 1910. She was 490 feet long, just over 80 feet in beam, and besides her main armament of twelve 8.2-inch guns, she carried eight 5.9-inch and sixteen 3.4-inch guns. All her main armor had a thickness of six inches. She is estimated to have cost £250,000, ($1,250,000.) She is the fifth German armored cruiser to be sent to the bottom, and of this type the enemy has now left only four out of nine with which she began the war. Four of the five that have been sunk were the newest of the lot, having been launched between 1904 and 1908."

Bent On a Raid.

The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent concludes that the objective of the German squadron was another raid on the English coast and that if the British navy had not been on the alert there would have been a bombardment similar to that at Scarborough. The Admiralty has not announced where the British and German squadrons met, but the Daily Chronicle's expert points out that heavy firing was heard off the Dutch Frisian Islands of Ameland and Schiermonnik-oog, which are the easternmost of the series, the last named being within thirty miles of Weser.

"Once more," says The Daily Chronicle, "the striking power of the gun linked with the speed of the hounds of the sea has proved its vital value. It is the gun and not the submarine that is still queen of the battle. Our new battle-cruisers are credited with a speed of 28 knots, except the Indomitable and the New Zealand, which cannot do more than 26 knots. These are probably extreme speeds. The two new German battle-cruisers have probably the same speed as ours, but the Blücher is slower and probably reduced the speed of the squadron.

"It is never a good policy to link an inferior and slower ship with others much superior and the Blücher was inferior to the other German ships and to any of our own. One wonders why the Von der Tann was not there instead, but there is some uncertainty as to her whereabouts."

CAUSES REJOICING IN LONDON.

Germans Intended to Kill More Babies, Says One Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"Yesterday morning the baby-killers of Scarborough sallied forth to kill some more babies. They succeeded in nearly getting over the North Sea, with the presumable intention of opening fire as before about breakfast time. Unfortunately, their achievement was balked by the appearance of some British battle cruisers, from which they fled homeward promptly at top speed.

"The largest warship yet sunk in battles lies at the bottom of the sea, and her partners have had some severe punishment. The victory is an act of justice as well of war. It is impossible to regard it quite so simply as we could regard that over the Emden, or that off the Falkland Islands. Everybody in England rejoices that the chivalrous Capt. Muller was saved; everybody regretted the drowning of the brave Admiral Count von Spee and his son, but we can have no such sentiment for the baby-killers, for whose crime the old, stern naval justice would have reserved no less a penalty than the yardarm.

"The Zeppelin raiders, like their naval compeers, began with Yarmouth. Like them they got clean away amid the plaudits of a nation whom the war seems to have intoxicated past all heed or scruple for civilization or humanity. They, too, will doubtless try it again, and for them also there cannot be immunity forever."

The Morning Post describes the North Sea action as the most considerable of the war.

"The German squadron was probably of much the same strength as that which recently bombarded the Yorkshire coast and had probably a similar purpose in view¼ but this time it would appear a friendly mist did not arrive to conceal them from our watchful cruisers," says The Post. "When the two forces came together the Germans seem to have had no other thought than flight, although the preponderane in strength was not so great as to make an ation hopeless. Certainly it was not so great as was faced without flinching by Admiral Cradock in the South Pacific. And this is the moral importance of the action—the Germans accepted their inferiority and ran, with the result that yhile they suffered muh, our ships suffered little.

"Vie Admiral Sir David Beatty and his brave officers and men have once more won the gratitude of the British people. They have probably saved the lives of many innocent people by their fine action, and they have taught the raiding squadron a lesson which it richly deserves and will not forget in a hurry."

TWO SQUADRONS COMPARED.

British Ships Faster and Carried Heavier Guns.

The Blücher, which was laid down in 1908, was the last and largest of Germany's pre-dreadnought armored cruisers. She displaced 15,500 tons, had a normal speed of about 26 knots, and carried a complement of between 800 and 900 men. Her armament consisted of twelve 8.2-inch, eight 6-inch, and sixteen smaller guns, with three torpedo tubes. Her heavy guns were mounted in six turrets, which, however, were arranged according to the German system, which made it impossible to bring more than eight heavy guns into action on the broadside.

The Navy League Annual (British) in April, 1909, said of the Blücher:

"This nondescript ship would have been considered a useful addition to the armored scouting strength of the fleet three or four years ago, but today she represents a type that is too expensive and too slow for purely scouting purposes, and not heavily enough armed or armored ever to lie in the battle line. The broadside of the Blücher from eight 8.2-inch and four 5.9-inch guns totals 2,278 pounds; the broadside of the Defence from four 9.2-inch and five 7.5-inch guns totals 2,520 pounds. The Blücher was built under an entire misapprehension; she had been too far advanced for alteration to be made when details of the Invincible first leaked out. Had she been fitted with turbine engines and given a designed speed of 25 knots she would have proved a useful though very expensive type of armored scout."

The Derfflinger, Seydlitz, and Moltke include all the most modern of Germany's battle cruisers, now that the Goeben, sister ship of the Moltke, has raised the Turkish flag. There is some doubt as to whether the Luetzow, sister ship of the Derfflinger, is in commission as yet, because the Derfflinger was finished only after the beginning of the war. She displaces 28,000 tons and carries eight 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. The seydlitz, her predecessor, displaces 25,000 tons, has a speed of 29 knots, and carries ten 11-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. The Moltke has the same armament, but displaces only 23,000 tons and has a speed of 28½ knots.

The Lion and Princess' Royal represent the last class but one of British battle cruisers. They are sister ships of 30,415 tons' displacement, and their best speed is about 32 knots. Both mount eight 13½-inch guns in the main battery. The New Zealand and Indomitable mount eight 12-inch guns in the main battery, but are not sister ships; the New Zealand, the newer, displaces 18,750 tons, and can make about 29 knots, while the Indomitable is 1,500 tons smaller and about half a knot slower. Each of these ships carries sixteen 4-inch guns as secondary battery.

The following table gives a comparison of the strength of the two cruiser fleets:

Displa'nt.	British.	Displa'nt.	German.
Lion	30,415	Derfflinger	28,000
Princess Royal	30,415	Seydlitz	25,000
New Zealand	18,750	Moltke	23,000
Indomitable	17,260	Blucher	15,500
Total	96,830	Total	91,500

Guns.	British.	German.
13½-inch	16	0
12-inch	16	8
11-inch	0	20
8.2-inch	0	12
6-inch	0	44
4-inch	64	0
Smaller	0	16
Torpedo tubes	12	16

Thus it can be seen that the British had an immense superiority in the heavy guns by which modern naval battles are decided. Moreover, as the speed of a squadron is that of its slowest ship, the British fleet should normally have been about two and a half knots faster. The German cruisers carried about 4,000 men, and the British about 3,000.

NAVAL LOSSES IN THE WAR.

German Total Now 33 Ships to 20 Lost by Britain.

The cruiser Blücher was the thirty-third ship lost to the German Navy since the beginning of the war. The total German loss in tonnage is now 147,640 tons. The British naval loss to date totals twenty vessels, the total tonnage of which was 156,145 tons. England has lost nine armored ships, whereas the German loss in ships of that class is only four, of which four the Blücher was by more than 4,000 tons the largest.

In the table that follows, which gives the name, tonnage, and type of each ship lost by Germany and Great Britain in the war, the abbreviation "D" means dreadnought, "Pd" indicates pre-dreadnought, "BC" battle cruiser, "AC" armored cruiser, "PC" protected cruiser, "G" gunboat, "S" submarine, "TD" torpedo boat destroyer, "CC" converted cruiser, and "SS" survey ship. The table follows:

Germany.

Name.	Tonnage.	Built.
Bluecher (A. C.)	15,500	1908
Scharnhorst (A. C.)	11,500	1904
Goeben (B. C.)	23,000	1911
Gneisenau (A. C.)	11,500	1908
Yorck (A. C.)	9,500	1908
Breslau (P. C.)	4,550	1911
Dresden (P. C.)	3,600	1909
Leipsic (P. C.)	3,250	1904
Magdeburg (P. C.)	4,550	1910
Koeln (P. C.)	4,350	1908
Mains (P. C.)	4,350	1908
Emden (P. C.)	3,600	1908
Ariadne (P. C.)	2,650	1900
Hela (P. C.)	2,040	1910
Jagua (G.)	900	1898
Luchs (G.)	900	1899
Itis (G.)	900	1898
Tiger (G.)	900	1899
Cormoran	1,630	1892
S-90 (T. D.)	680	1899
Taku (T. D.)	280	1897
S-115 (T. D.)	420	1902
S-117 (T. D.)	420	1902
S-119 (T. D.)	480	1902
S-120 (T. D.)	420	1902
S-124 (T. D.)	420	1903
U-15 (S.)	800	1911
U-18 (S.)	750	1912
K. Wilhelm der Grosse (C. C.)	14,350	1898
Cap Trafalgar (C. C.)	18,000	..
Moeve (S. S.)	650	..
Planet (S. S.)	650	..
Total tonnage, 147,640.		

Great Britain.

Audacious (D.)	24,800	1911
Bulwark (P. D.)	15,000	1899
Warrior (A. C.)	13,550	1904
Good Hope (A. C.)	14,100	1899
Hogue (A. C.)	12,000	1898
Cressy (A. C.)	12,000	1898
Aboukir (A. C.)	12,000	1898
Monmouth (A. C.)	9,800	1899
Hawke (P. C.)	7,350	1900
Amphion (P. C.)	3,440	1911
Pathfinder (P. C.)	2,940	1904
Pegasus (P. C.)	2,135	1898
Hermes (P. C.)	5,600	1901
Speedy (G.)	810	1898
Niger (G.)	810	1892
Bullfinch (P. D.)	800	1910
E-1 (S.)	810	1912
E-3 (S.)	810	1912
D-5 (S.)	800	1911
Oceanic (C. C.)	17,300	1898
Total tonnage, 156,145.		

BEATTY'S SECOND VICTORY.

Twice That Young Admiral Has Inflicted Defeat on Germans.

Yesterday's battle in the North Sea resulted in the second defeat which Admiral Sir David Beatty had inflicted on the Germans. The action, which has come to be known as the battle of the Bight of Heligoland, occurred on Aug. 28, 1914. A British destroyer squadron, supported by the light cruiser Arethusa, slipped in to within a short distance of the German naval base and was attacked by a fleet of German light cruisers and destroyers. The British retreated, fighting hard, but getting somewhat the worst of it, until Admiral Beatty's battle cruiser squadron, which then consisted of the Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand, and Queen Mary, came up under cover of the mist and attacked the Germans, sinking the cruisers Mainz, Koeln, and Ariadne, and two destroyers. The strategy of the British Admirals in this engagement was considered admirable.

Sir David Beatty has commanded the first battle cruiser squadron since March, 1913. He was born in 1870, served brilliantly with the Nile flotilla in 1896, and with the allied forces in the advance on Peking in 1900, and was made King Edward's aid de camp in 1908. In the following year he was made a Rear Admiral, being the youngest officer ever promoted to that grade in the British Navy. He was knighted in 1914. His wife was Edith Field, a daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

NORFOLK CHURCHES DARK.

Residents of English Coast Fear Another Air Raid.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Because of fear of another air raid, church services were not held in many of the towns of Norfolk this evening, and the lights were dimmed.

TEUTONIC ALLIES MAY TRADE FRONTS

Continued from Page 1.

the flanks of the retiring forces, as also in the Chorok region. The work of breaking up the remaining fragments of the Turkish Army can be accomplished without approaching Erzerum. The roads by which supplies and reinforcements can reach the fortress are commanded by the Russians. Time, therefore, does not press.

On the other hand, there would be considerable danger for troops entering the region in the neighborhood of Ererum, where infectious diseases, especially typhoid, are now raging. It would be necessary to disinfect the villages in this region before it would be safe to take any army forward. Therefore Russian activities in the immediate future will take the direction of other fronts against the Turks than Erzerum.

The nomad Kirghis and Turcoman tribes of Central Asia, who, pending legislation by the Duma, are not yet admitted into the ranks of the Russian armies, are petitioning to be allowed to volunteer for the front, and have jointly presented to the Army of the Caucasus useful gifts of thousands of camels for war purposes. A money subscription for the same purpose has also been started among these wild tribes, who intend to present £1,500 for war purposes.

The activity of the small craft of the Black Sea fleet, which are engaged in policing several hundred miles of Turkish coast line, continues to show results. As the Turks have lost command of the Black Sea they no longer venture to send troops or supplies in large ships under naval escort, the last attempt being with Maria Rosetta, which was sunk by the Russians, but they keep up a continual traffic of small sailing craft.

In order to cope with this means of supporting the forces, Russian gunboats patrol the coast for several hundred miles, destroying everything they find at sea or in harbors. This patrol has been continuously at work for over a month without interference from Turkish warships under German command.

MAJOR LANGHORNE IN POLAND.

American Military Attaches with Other Neutrals at the Front.

BERLIN, (via London,) Jan. 25.—The foreign military attachés, including Major George T. Langhorne of the American Embasy at Berlin, have arrived at Piotrkow, Russian Poland, on their visit to the Eastern theatre of the war.

The attachés have inspected the battlefield in east and west Prussia, and will leave at an early date for a trip along the front in Poland.

GERMAN PRAISES HEROIC FOE

Chivalrous Officer Writes Frenchman of His Son's Glorious Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A letter received by a French father from a German officer, testifying to son's heroism forms, says L'Information, "the noblest panegyric yet written about French sodliers."

The writen, an infantry Lieutenant, Otto Brauer, writes to Ardant du Maujambost:

"I regret profoundly to inform you that your son met a hero's death at the head of his company in the Argonne on Fridiaiy, Oct. 15. It is an honor for us to fight such soldiers, who wring even from their adversaries respect and admiration."

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—There has been an intense bombardment by the Germans in the region to the north of Zillebeke, (Flanders,) and lively rifle firing near the Château d'Hereneg, but not infantry attacks. Some shells have fallen on Arras, and firing has occurred to the north of the town.

In the region of Albert the enemy has discharged a number of bombs against La Boisselle, but our artillery forced him to cease this attack. Active skirmishing has occurred near Carnoy.

In the Argonne fighting in the region of Four de Paris has come to an end. We have conserved all our positions except about fifty meters of a trench, which was destroyed by the heavy bombs of the enemy.

In Alsace the struggle is in progress today in the region of Uffholz and in that of Hartmannsweilerkopf, where we are in contact with the wire entanglements established by the Germans, but as yet there is no news of the operations of the day.

(*Day Report*)—In the region of Nieuport and Lombaertsyde the enemy by a violent bombardment of new positions, captured by us, prepared an attack which he has not been able to carry out. Our artillery in fact dispersed gatherings of infantry, which, with fixed bayonets, were preparing to make the assault.

Around Ypres there have been artillery engagements of varying intensity.

Near Rutoire (near Vermelles) our artillery has compelled the enemy to evacuate an advanced trench.

In the valley of the Aisne our batteries have reduced to silence or demolished several of the German guns. They have also compelled the enemy's airships to make a detour, and destroyed intrenchments near Soupir and Heurtebise.

Near Berry-au-Bac (Hill 108) our infantry has taken a trench.

From the Aisne to the Argonne in the sectors of Prunay, Souain, Perthes, Beausejour, and Massiges, and to the north of Ville-sur-Tourbe, the firing of our artillery continued and was effective against the enemy's works.

In the Argonne in the region of St. Hubert and Fontaine Madame, an infantry engagement continued in a portion of an advance trench, which has been taken, lost, and retaken several times during forty-eight hours.

Between the Meuse and the Vosges a thick fog has prevented operations.

In Alsace in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf we have made progress on our right in spite of the extreme difficulty of the ground.

Near Steinbach an attack of the enemy directed from Uffholz and prepared for by a violent bombardment, made him for a short time master of one of our advance trenches, which has been retaken by a vigorous counter-attack.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre, Jan. 23 passed generally without special incidents. Two French attacks were repulsed in the Forest of Argonne without difficulty. We made progress in the Vosges Mountains, on the summit of Hartmannsweiler, northeast of Steinbach, taking fifty French mountain chasseurs prisoners.

No changes took place in East Prussia or in Northern Poland. Our attacks on the branch of the River Sucha, at Borsimow, were successful. The enemy's attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians.

Russian attacks in the region to the northwest of Opocsno (Southern Poland) failed.

'SCRAP OF PAPER,' GERMAN VERSION

Continued from Page 1.

fore, stronger, Germany should emerge from the war.

"This old principle of English policy—to take as the sole criterion of its actions its private interests regardless of right, reason, or considerations of humanity—is expressed in that speech of Gladstone's in 1870 on Belgian neutrality, from which Sir Edward quoted.

"Mr. Gladstone then declared that he was unable to subscribe to the doctrine that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party thereto, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at a time when the occasion for action on the guarantee arrives; and he referred to such English statesmen as Aberdeen and Palmerston as supporters of his views.

"England drew the sword," continued the Chancellor, "only because it believed its own interests demanded it. Just for Belgian neutrality it would never have entered the war.

"That is what I meant when I told Sir Edward Goschen in that last interview, when we sat down to talk the matter over privately as man to man, that among the reasons which had impelled England to go into the war the Belgian neutrality treaty had for her only the value of a scrap of paper.

May Have Been a Bit Excited.

"I may have been a bit excited and aroused," said the Chancellor. "Who would not have been at seeing the hopes and the work of the whole period of my Chancellorship going for naught? I recalled to the Ambassador my efforts for years to bring about an understanding between England and Germany; an understanding which, I reminded him, would have made a general European war impossible, and which absolutely would have guaranteed the peace of Europe.

"Such an understanding," the Chancellor interjected, parenthetically, "would have formed the basis on which we could have approached the United States as a third partner; but England had not taken up this plan and through its entry into the war had destroyed forever the hope of its fulfillment.

"In comparison with such momentous consequences was the treaty not a scrap of paper? England ought really to cease harping on this theme of Belgian neutrality," said the Chancellor. "Documents on the Anglo-Belgium military agreement which we have found in the meantime show plainly enough how England regarded this neutrality. As you know we found in the archives of the Belgian Foreign Office documents which showed that England in 1911 was determined to throw troops into Belgium without the assent of the Belgian Government if war had then broken out—in other words, to do exactly the same thing for which, with all the pathos of virtuous indignation, it now reproaches Germany.

"In some later dispatch Sir Edward Grey, I believe, informed Belgium that he did not believe England would take such a step because he did not think English public opinion would justify that action. And still people in the United States wonder that I characterized as a scrap of paper the treaty whose observance, according to responsible British statesmen, should be dependent on the pleasure of British public opinion—a treaty which England itself had long since undermined with its military agreements with Belgium!

"Remember, too, that Sir Edward Grey expressedly refused to assure us of England's neutrality even in the event that Germany respected Belgian neutrality.

"I can understand, therefore, the English displeasure at my characterization of the treaty of 1839 as a scrap of paper, for this scrap of paper was for England extremely valuable, furnishing an excuse before the world for embarking in the war.

"I hope, however, that in the United States you will see clearly enough that England in this matter too acted solely on the principle of 'right or wrong, my interest.'"

Chancellor Shows Deep Feeling.

The Chancellor during the conversation had twice risen to take a few impatient steps about the room. He spoke calmly enough, but with an undercurrent of deep feeling, particularly when he mentioned his efforts for an understanding with England and the world peace which he had hoped would come from them based on an agreement between Great Britain, Germany and the United States, and with a note of thorough conviction as to the justice of the German position toward Belgium.

What the Chancellor Said.

The report of Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador to Berlin, on the severance of diplomatic connections between England and Germany, was published by the British Foreign Office as a "White Paper" on Aug. 27.

Sir Edward said that in pursuance of instructions from Downing Street he went on Aug. 3 to see Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and asked if Germany would promise to respect Belgian neutrality. Herr von Jagow replied that it was too late, as German troops had already crossed the Belgian border, and explained the military necessity of this step.

After remonstrance, Sir Edward withdrew, but made another visit the same afternoon and warned von Jagow that unless the German Government at once withdrew its troops from Belgian soil he must demand his passports. Herr von Jagow repeated that withdral was impossible; and, seeing that war was now certain, expressed his deep regret at the failure of the policy by which he and the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, had been trying to get into more friendly relations with England through her with France.

The Ambassador, after mutual expressions of personal regard, withdrew and visited the Imperial Chancellor, who, according to Sir Edward's story, began a harangue, which lasted about twenty minutes. Just for a word, 'neutrality'—a word which in war was so often disregarded—just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation. The policy which he had devoted himself had tumbled like a house of cards. What Great Britain had done was unthinkable—it was like striking a man in the back when he was fighting for his life against two assailants."

Sir Edward said that he protested strongly against this and told the Chancellor that, while an advance through Belgium might be a matter of life and death for Germany, the defense of Belgian neutrality, in compliance with her solemn engagement, was a matter of life and death for the honor of Great Britain.

"The Chancellor said," Sir Edward continued, "'But at what a price will that compact have been kept? Has the British Government thought of that?' I hinted to his Excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking a solemn engagement. But his Excellency was so excited, so little disposed to hear reason, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument."

BELGIAN FACTORIES STRIPPED.

Raw Materials Sent to Germany, Rotterdam Report Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25.—The Daily News correspondent at Rotterdam reports large removals of raw materials from Belgium to Germany. At Ghent at the occupation of the town on Sept. 8 the Germans, he says, agreed to allow the inhabitants their usual freedom on condition they supplied certain goods, principally foodstuffs, cigars, wine and cycles. Now, he says, all flax, cotton jute and metals in the factories have been taken and 14,000 work people have been thrown out of employment because raw materials of their industries have been removed to Germany.

In December, says the correspondent, 1,250,000 francs' worth of flax was taken. The owners received orders to give up all their stocks of flax and then saw their cotton, wool, flax, metals and leather taken.

The owners were informed that a commission had been appointed in Berlin to distribute their raw material among the manufacturers in Germany. Eighty thousand bales of cotton have been taken out of Antwerp to Bremen. Leather workers are out of work, as all leather has been removed to Germany. One merchant was ordered to give up stocks worth 1,250,000 francs ($250,000).

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Activity in Lower Priced Americans Is Notable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Stocks ended the week steady; each day's trade was greater than the corresponding day of last week. The activity in the lower priced Americans was the chief interest of the week. Erie gained more than any other security. The buying was ascribed here to the grant of increased freight rates.

The rise in sterling exchange on Friday is thought confirmatory of the treasury restrictions on new issues, which are the result of conferences of City leaders in the last two months and will be strictly carried out.

The Stock Exchange Committee is considering a downward revision of the minimum prices fixed for consols and similar securities. The minimum prices for Americans would not be altered without consultation. Americans are now above the July 27 prices at which loans were continued, hence the closing out of long before-the-war accounts makes the supply of shares abundant.

The result of the conference in Paris of the French, Russian, and British ministers is awaited with interest. The French Treasury bill, issued here at 5 per cent. discount, changed hands yesterday at 4%.

Inquiries last week for the best class of American bonds found few sellers. Generally the investment demand is for short-dated securities.

Fifteen millions of British Treasury bills are expected to be repaid in February, but the prevalent ease of money is not having the normal effect of driving funds into securities.

British shipping securities are still a small feature of the market. Yesterday there was a demand for International Mercantile Marine preference bonds.

QUIET IN PARIS BOURSE.

Government's 3½s Higher on Report of Privileges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The sessions of the Bourse were dull during the week just ended. Suez Canal stock and bank stocks lost ground, whereas the new 3½s gained 3 francs, owing to the confirmation of the report that they would be accepted at 91 for privileged subscription to the imminent Treasury bills which probably will be for seven years.

BOER REBELS LOSE IN BORDER FIGHT

Repulsed by Loyalists in an Attack on Upington, Bechuanaland.

12 KILLED, 96 PRISONERS

Raiding Force of 1,200 Was Commanded by Lieut. Col. Moritz, Leader of First Revolt.

PRETORIA, Jan. 24, via London, Monday, Jan. 25.—It is officially announced that 1,200 rebels with four guns, under their leaders, Lieut. Cols. Maritz and Kemp, attacked Upington, Bechuanaland, today. The rebels were repulsed leaving behind twelve dead and twenty-three wounded and ninety-six prisoners.

The Union of South Africa forces lost three men killed and twenty-two wounded.

The first revolt against British rule in South Africa after the European war began was led by Lieut. Col. S. G. Maritz in Northwest Cape Colony. On Oct. 13 martial law was declared by the British authorities in South Africa, and measures were taken to stamp out the rebellion. Two weeks later Gen. Christian De Wet and Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers came out openly as the leaders of rebels in the Orange Free State and the Western Transvaal.

Unable to get the following he had expected, Maritz offered to surrender on terms. His offer was rejected, and on Oct. 27 he and his followers were completely defeated. Maritz mad his escape to German territory. A few days later Gen. Beyers was defeated in the Western Transvaal by Gen. Botha, who captured eighty men. On Dec. 9 it was announced that Gen. Beyers had been shot, and that he was believed to be dead.

After his negotiations to surrender had failed, Gen. De Wet, with a small force, was defeated on Nov. 22 and most of his force captured, De Wet himself and twenty men escaping. Early in December, however, Gen. De Wet was captured by Col. Conrad Brits on a farm at Waterburg, in British Bechuanaland.

The news of the attack on Upington is the first concerning Maritz since he fled to German territory in October.

AMERICAN CONSUL WOUNDED BY GERMANS

Benjamin Morel, French Citizen, Injured by Air Bombs at Dunkirk.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Benjamin Morel, American Consular Agent at Dunkirk, France, was injured when the American Consulate was damaged by a bomb during the German air raid on Friday, according to the Dunkirk correspondent of the Figaro. The correspondent adds that the Consulates of Uruguay and Norway were also damaged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—While no confirmation has been received at the State Department of the report that Benjamin Morel, American Consular Agent at Dunkirk, was wounded when that town was bombarded, officials here intimated that there will probably be no ground for an American protest, as Morel is a French citizen conducting American Consular interests along with his private business. He is 56 years of ago, and has been Consular Agent since 1883.

The American Government early in the war advised its Consuls to use their own discretion about remaining in dangerous localities.

Several American Consulates have been in the line of fire since the war began, and some of them have suffered injury. The American Consulate at Odessa was damaged during the Turkish bombardment, and the Consulates at Rheims and Warsaw have been more or less seriously damaged. In each case the usual request for payment of damages has been entered by the State Department.

FRANCE BUYS 100 ENGINES.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Gets a Hurry-Up Order.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received an order from the French Government for 100 locomotives for immediate delivery. A special request for quick shipment accompanied the order.

The engines will be built at the Eddystone plant of the works at Chester. This plant has been operating at the lowest ebb, a large number of men having been laid off last month. Some of these will be re-employed.

TALE OF KIAO-CHAU FRICTION

Comes from a German Nurse and Includes Brutality by British.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Stories of friction between the British and Japanese, who captured Kiao-Chau, the German possession in China, and charges of brutality by British soldiers toward non-combatants there, are contained in a statement published here today and attributed to Sister Helene of the German Red Cross. With a party of women and children Sister Helene is on her way from Tsing-Tau to Germany through the United States.

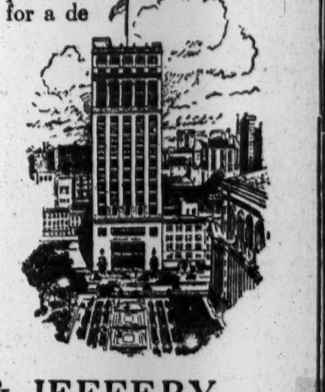
"After the capture of the city the Japanese treated us kindly, gave us good food and showed us every consideration," the statement said, "but the British were brutal, using bad language in front of the women and making threats against us.

"The Japanese and English are not as friendly as the world believes. Several times the Japanese and English were close to open rupture and only the control exercised by their officers prevented serious trouble. I saw this with my own eyes."

White Rock
WATER

EVERY HOSTESS WHO POSSESSES PATRIOTISM SERVES WHITE ROCK WATER AT DANCES AND ALL OTHER FUNCTIONS.

Lawyers seeking offices in the great up-town business district will find an ideal location in Aeolian Hall. Quickly accessible to every section of Greater New York, perfectly appointed according to the most modern standards. And Aeolian advertising has given the address a character and prestige valuable alike to the old established firm and the younger firm still engaged in winning its "place in the sun." Phone for a de Luxe booklet.



"Aeolian Hall—the best office location in the 42nd Street district."

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for AEOLIAN HALL
TELEPHONE, BRYANT 897

Office Furniture Sale

WE have just bought another lot of—Desks, Chairs and Tables at about One-Half the regular prices. These goods are all best quality and carry our full guarantee. Roll Top, Flat Top, Typewriter and Bookkeepers' Desks in Oak and Mahogany.

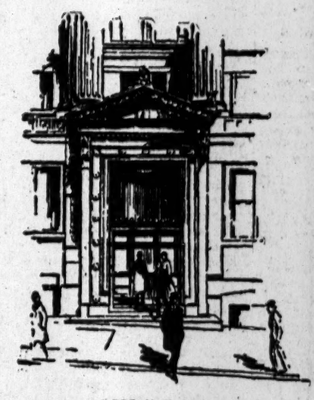
These goods are on sale at prices which will move them quickly. The variety is too large to enumerate.

$85,000.00 worth of goods in this sale

Roll Top Desks Range from	$24.00 to $150.00
Flat " " "	14.90 to 140.00
Typewriter " " "	17.90 to 60.00
Chairs " " "	3.45 to 35.00
Tables—Office and Directors'	6.00 to 90.00

Many manufacturers have found themselves overloaded and need cash. We never have been able to buy as big values as we have this year. Our Customers get the benefit. We stand back of all goods we sell.

The Globe-Wernicke Co
MAIN STORE: 380 Broadway, cor. White St.
BRANCH: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.



16 Wall Street
New York

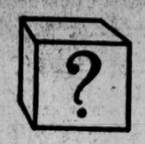
What 16 Wall Street means to an ever increasing number of persons and corporations.

EACH succeeding year a greater number of depositors and other clients enters the door of the Bankers Trust Company. In the Company's eleven years of business, deposits have grown to more than $140,000,000 and the business of the Trust, Corporate Agency and Foreign Exchange Departments has correspondingly increased.

To this constantly increasing number of clients, 16 Wall Street means a place where banking and trust business is handled in accordance with the best ideals and practice and where safety is assured by ample resources and conservative management.

You are invited to consider this Company's efficient services as a bank of deposit and as trustee for personal and corporate trusts. Interest is paid on balances of $1,000 and upwards. Call or write in regard to any banking or trust business.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $22,000,000



The argument is often made by a manufacturer that there is nothing distinctive about his goods which he can advertise.

Make *good* merchandise, brand it, and teach the consumer to call for it by name.

The name itself will become a distinctive feature if the buyer knows what to ask for.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

SAYS KAISER WANTED BELGIUM PROTEST

Germany Thus Could Have the Atrocity Charges Sifted, ex-Consul Thompson Points Out.

ATTACKS WILSON'S POLICY

Terms It One of Indifference or Fear—Says He Himself Photographed French Dum-Dums.

Robert J. Thompson, who returned from Europe last Tuesday and immediately sent to Washington his resignation as American Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, at the same time announcing his intention to devote his time to enlightening the American people concerning the war, issued a statement yesterday from the Waldorf-Astoria, resuming an attack he had previously made on the Wilson Administration for its course in the conflict.

In a note accompanying the statement Mr. Thompson said that he was sending it out at the request of Andrew Carnegie. In his statement Mr. Thompson said in part:

"My friends tell me that the verdict of American condemnation against the German Government has been rendered so far as Belgium is concerned. The greatest misfortune is the attitude of indifference or fear assumed by the Washington authorities. Much of the mendacity and hysterical sensationalism over Belgium atrocities could have been suppressed had we taken a stand comporting with the dignity and importance of the one and only great power not involved in the war.

"A protest to Germany against the violation of Belgium neutrality would have been welcomed by her. She could have laid her case before us. The Kaiser signified his choice of America as arbiter of events in the war when he protested to us against the use of dumdum cartridges by the French after the taking of Longwy.

"Shortly after these statements were submitted to President Wilson, I myself photographed one single lot of dumdum cases amounting to 62,000 cartridges, machine-reamed and with steel shaving still in the sockets, at the French fortress of Maubeuge, a hundred miles away from Longwy. They all bore the French imprint of 1908, number of regiment, etc.

"This could hardly have been a fence, as they were thrown indiscriminately into the assembly hall of the Hotel de Ville of Maubeuge, with captured cameras, typewriters, automobile lamps, &c. I made some amateur snap-shots of dumdum wounds on German soldiers in the same vicinity, and at various hospitals along the central battle front.

"Certainly it is not thinkable that the French Government knew of or authorized the use of these dumdums. My solution of the thing was that an inner circle or group of French officers, with a reverting spirit of the Commune and the days of Robespierre, slipped them through without the knowledge of the Government, or even of the General Staff."

"This is no ordinary war. It is so big that all rules are off. The United States might, however, do much if it had the courage to check the rapidly growing tendency on the part of the belligerents to cast aside all international rules and restraint.

"If an American diplomatic or Consular representative were on the spot as neutral referee, neither the white flag, the law of reprisal, the Red Cross, the treatment of prisoners, nor any other of the things we have organized to modify the cruelties of war would have been violated. It would not have been done more than once, for the moral support or censure of a power like the United States can be measured only by many army corps.

"I believe the American representatives in Europe should be at the front with their eyes open and that they should be placed upon their personal and official honor to report the truth as they are able to find it."

Mr. Thompson, it was said at the Waldorf-Astoria, left in the afternoon for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The resignation of Robert J. Thompson as American Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle was due to differences with the State Department in regard to a proposal of his concerning the reports of atrocities in Belgium. It is understood that Mr. Thompson suggested that he be commissioned to go to Belgium to make an investigation. The department refused, and Mr. Thompson's resignation followed.

Mr. Thompson has a good record as a consular officer. He was born in Iowa 49 years ago. For a year he was editor of The Chicago Times, according to his official biography. He went to France as a Commissioner of the United States Government in connection with the dedication of the Lafayette Statue in Paris. Mr. Thompson engaged in manufacturing and became President and Manager of the National Recording Safe Company. In June, 1906, he was appointed, after an examination, as Consul at Hanover, Germany. Afterward he served as Consul at Sheffield, England. He was transferred to Aix-la-Chapelle as Consul in November, 1913.

Holmes Tells of Scotland.

Last night, at Carnegie Hall, Burton Holmes gave his travelogue on Scotland, where, faring forth on a peaceful motor trip last Summer, the lecturer was unexpectedly caught by the outbreak of the war, and, being on the ground, got a number of pictures of the Scottish regiments as they were mobilizing. For the most part Mr. Holmes devoted himself to picturing the beauties and historical backgrounds of Edinburgh, the smoky efficiency of Glasgow, the hill and water of the Highland, and the shaggy aspects and fauna on the Isle of Skye.

GERMANS PLANNING ADVANCE IN ALSACE

Violent Offensive Against the French Positions in the Vosges Is Expected.

BOMBARD FLANDERS TOWNS

Allies' Guns Prevent an Infantry Attack Near Nieuport, but Fail to Save St. Georges.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Violent engagements have been in progress along most of the western battle line for the last two days.¼ The Germans in Flanders confined their offensive to artillery and rifle fire, conducting a fierce bombardment of the Allies' positions to the north of Zillebeke, but making no infantry charges. Near Lombaertzyde and Nieuport the German bombardment was evidently preparatory to an infantry attack, but the accurate aim of the Allies' guns broke up the formation of the troops which had been assembled for that purpose.

The village of St. Georges, near Nieuport, which was subjected to a heavy German bombardment, was evacuated by the Allies today, according to a dispatch from Havre, but has not yet been occupied by the Germans.

In the Vosges, where the German official report announces progress in the neighborhood of Hartmannsweiler, there are signs of an important German forward movement. A dispatch from eBrne, says:

"rGeat military preparations are being made today in Alsace, and it is believed by military observers here that the Germans are about to begin a violent offensive movement against the French along the front in the Vosges Mountains. All the railways in Southern Germany will be reserved tomorrow for the transportation of trops to the frontier. From one district alone, that of Constance, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, 8,000 fresh reserves are reported to be moving toward the border."

The Germans have dropped several aerial bombs near La Boiselle, in the neighborhood of Albert, but have been forced to withdraw their aeroplanes beyond the range of the French guns.

The loss of fifty yards of trenches in the Argonne, near Four de Paris, is admitted by the French, who say that this was the sum of the German gains in the fighting which has now ended, after a series of desperate struggles in which positions changed hands repeatedly.

Effective responses to German artillery attacks are reported by the French in the Valley of the Aisne and east to the Argonne, and the capture of a German trench near Berry-au-Bas is announced.

Foggy weather prevented operations between the Meuse and the Vosges.

AIR PRESSURE KILLS WHEN SHELLS EXPLODE

Autopsy Explains Tales of Deaths by Shock, Gaseous Fumes and Nervous Disturbances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Dr. Sencert, of Nancy, sends a detailed story to the Presse Médicale which definitely explains previously vague accounts of soldiers killed by the wind of shells, shock of explosion, gaseous fumes, or even nervous disturbance. Dr. Sencert states that a soldier, brought to the hospital affected by a big shell bursting within a yard, though unwounded presented "signs of grave disturbance, face pale and anxious, nose pinched, eyes hollow, respiration rapid and superficial, pulse faint and frequent.

Despite treatment he died a few hours later. An autopsy showed the lungs and stomach full of blood, which came from a large rupture in each lung. These were due to air pressure, resultant from the explosion, which forced into the lungs a greater volume of air than was endurable.

Dr. Sencert's explanation solves a mystery which formed the base of some of the war's most extraordinary stories.

SHOW RHEIMS DAMAGE.

Pictures of Cathedral Reveal Details of Destruction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Magic lantern photographs were shown yesterday in the Hall of Inscriptions at the French Institute giving details of the various stages of the destruction of Rheims Cathedral.

The first picture showed the cathedral before bombardment and following it the course of devastation was illustrated. Delicate statues on the northwest tower were calcined, the windows were all broken, the angel on the clocktower has disappeared, the belltower, dating from 1770, has been burned with almost the complete destruction of interior carving decorating the nave.

ALLIES QUIT ST. GEORGES.

Germans Drive Them Out, but Are Unable to Occupy It Themselves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Jan. 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans have resumed a strong offensive on their front near the sea, directing special efforts against St. Georges, to the southeast of Nieuport, which was captured by the Allies soon after Christmas.

Their artillery fire was so heavy that the Allies were compelled to fall back; but the Germans did not succeed in entering the place, which now remains unoccupied and neutral ground between the two lines.

LILLE PREMIERE FOR KAISER

He Is Expected to Attend a Birthday Performance in French City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A theatrical first night at Lille, attended by the Kaiser, is the latest German project in honor of the Emperor's birthday, says the Paris Midi on the authority of refugees from Lille.

Before the war the new theatre in that city had arranged to open in October with "Die Walküre," but mobilization stopped the work, which was recently resumed by German workmen with materials from Germany.

GERMANY INVITES BUYERS.

Notice Says Travel Is Not Difficult and Orders Will Be Filled.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a notice to foreign buyers assuring them that travel in Germany is neither difficult nor dangerous.

The notice declares that the Leipsic trade fair will be held as usual, and says that buyers need not hesitate to visit it either in the fear of hardships in travel or that their orders will not be filled.

ASQUITH LOOKS INTO PRICES

British Premier Heads Committee Making Food Inquiry.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The question of food supplies in the United Kingdom and the advance in prices is being considered by a Cabinet committee presided over by Premier Asquith, according to a statement given out today by the official press bureau.

ACCIDENT ON THE CAMINO.

Several Men Hurt When Relief Ship's Hawser Breaks in Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 24.—Several of the crew of the Belgian relief steamer Camino were badly injured when a hawser broke during a heavy gale off the Nova Scotia coast last night. All the injured were taken aboard the United States revenue cutter Androscoggin for treatment.

The Furness liner Kanawha is now towing the disabled ship to Halifax. Another government steamer has been sent out with a new hawser. The Camino's boilers are said to be disabled. She is expected here tomorrow morning.

The Camino is on her way from California to Rotterdam, with relief supplies, and has been in trouble for several days.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 24.—A revenue cutter is standing by the Italian steamship Angelo Parodi, which is in distress in a southerly gale about 350 miles off Cape Hatteras, according to a message received at the naval radio station here. Her exact position, as reported in the radiogram, was latitude 36.31 north, longitude 72.13 west. The Parodi is a 2,488 ton steamer.

SHANGHAI GERMAN BEATEN.

British, American, and Russian Win in Municipal Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Municipal elections here have been most exciting. There was a record poll. Election literature was freely distributed urging electors to vote against the German candidate for the municipal governing body.

Seven British members, one American, and one Russian were elected, the latter defeating the Japanese candidate by twenty votes. The German former member was nowhere.

Gulland Takes Treasury Place.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—John William Gulland, Junior Lord of the Treasury, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in succession to the late Percy Holden Illingworth. Mr. Gulland is member of Parliament from Dumfries, and has been the Scottish whip in the lower house since 1909.

SPLIT AT HOTEL DE GINK.

How's Hobo Brotherhood Declares Strike Against Jeff Davis.

The hoboes in J. Eads How's Brotherhood Welfare Association were in revolt yesterday at their meeting at 64 East Fourth Street against the programme of Jeff Davis and the Hotel de Gink. Some of those who attended were deserters from the Davis camp.

After the matter had been debated for some time, a general strike against the Hotel de Gink was declared. The strike is also to be extended to all soup kitchens and bread lines. "Frisco Ben," who said he was "Jungle Judge" at the Hotel de Gink, but got tired of the job, was unanimously elected strike leader and all the hoboes present were organized into a Strike Committee.

The rebellion at the Hotel de Gink, according to "Frisco Ben," was due to the fact that he and his adherents were not sure of sharing in the profits from Jeff Davis's theatrical engagement.

"We were willing enough to turn in $1.50 to $2 each we earned for pulling down old walls into the pot of the Hotel de Gink," he said, "but when we did not get a share our Jeff Davis's contract I, for one, was willing to be called a sorehead.

"We are not striking against work. We will look for better jobs than the Hotel de Gink jobs. When I kicked at Davis he said, 'You're a sorehead,' and I walked out and my followers quit with me. We are going to get every legitimate hobo in the city to join in this strike."

Y.M.C.A. CORNERSTONE LAID.

Gov. Whitman Wields Trowel at Brooklyn Exercises.

Gov. Whitman yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new home of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, which is to be one of the biggest Y. M. C. A. structures in the world. Preceding the cornerstone laying, there were appropriate exercises at the Academy of Music, at which Edward P. Lyon, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, presided.

At the close of the exercises in the academy, the Governor was escorted to the new building, which is to occupy the block front on the north side of Hanson Place, between South Elliott Place and Fort Greene Place. George D. Pratt, Chairman of the Central Branch, presided at the cornerstone laying.

"We invoke," the Governor said, "the approval and blessing of God in laying this cornerstone, confident that this splendid building will be the home, centre, and source of influence and inspiration to make the young men of this State lead noble lives and to awaken in them a high degree of patriotism."

The new building and site will cost $1,500,000. Through a gift of $500,000 from Mrs. Smith, the Central Branch was enabled to go ahead with the plans for its new home. She is the widow of William Van Rensselaer Smith, who was a member of the coffee firm of Arbuckle Brothers, and gave the money in memory of her son, Clarence H. Smith.

The Governor returned to Albany last night. He held no conferences of any kind while in the city.

ALIEN A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Magistrate Sends Gun-Carrying Case to District Attorney.

Joseph Saeta of 78 Catherine Street, who was arrested as a suspected hold-up man by Detective Christian, and then charged with a violation of the Sullivan law because he carried a revolver, showed Magistrate Marsh in Tombs Court yesterday what purported to be an authorization by Sheriff Will-J. Sheppard of Fulton County for Saeta to act as a deputy sheriff on his staff.

In the prisoner's possession was found the following letter:

Albany, Jan. 20.

Joseph Saeta, 78 Catharine Street:

Friend Joe: Please sent Pietro to Albany on the train leaving New York at 10:30 tomorrow morning, the 21st. Tell him to wear a red handkerchief around his neck and one of our men from the office will meet the train when it arrives in Albany. Tell him what he has to do. I want to use him up here a few days.

MIKE BERNALLIC.

Magistrate Marsh directed that the case should go to District Attorney Perkins for investigation. He said:

"The fact that an alien is authorized to act as a Deputy Sheriff should be investigated. That is what led to the troubles in Colorado, and probably to the recent case in Roosevelt, N. J. A very serious question of law is involved in the case."

BELGIAN FOOD FLEET, 35 SHIPS, ALL BUSY

Commission for Relief in Belgium Tells of the Distribution of Supplies.

GRATITUDE FOR CLOTHING

A "Night" for Babies — Exhibition to Help Families of French Artists.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, of 71 Broadway, announced yesterday that of its fleet of thirty-five chartered ocean steamships, three are now due in New York to take on Belgian relief cargoes, another is due at Philadelphia, one at New Orleans, two others are now loading at various Atlantic ports, and still another is ready to sail from the Pacific Coast via the Panama Canal. Two of the relief steamers have just arrived at Rotterdam and are now discharging their cargoes.

It was said that the steamship Washington, which is a ship filled in part by the people of the State of Washington, was sailing from Seattle with a cargo of 7,500 tons, mostly flour, valued at more than half a million dollars. It was said, however, that this huge cargo was bought before the present high prices of wheat. That the State of Washington helped load this ship during these hard times is considered an unusual feat of generosity, in view of the fact that the people of the State had previously made donations in other directions. The cargo of the ship represents the work of the Governor of the State, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and the efforts of practically every newspaper and civic body in the State.

The other west coast ship, the Camino, which is in distress in the North Atlantic, was reported by wireless to the commission last night still making slow progress toward Halifax. The wireless message of its master, Capt. Ahlin, reads as follows:

Androscoggin still has us in tow and is doing about five knots. Are working our own engine, and with head wind now prevailing I think we will make port. We are about 160 miles from Halifax. British steamer Kanawha standing by.

Distribution in Belgium.

The following cablegram which gives the details of the distribution system adopted in Belgium, was received by the New York office yesterday, from H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission in Europe:

I beg to say that we already have an office at Maastricht, from which we distribute southward toward Liege and Namur and westward into the Province of Limburg. At Hasselt, the provincial capital of Limburg, we have an office, where the Commission for Relief, jointly with the Comite National officials, controls distribution throughout Limburg. We have opened warehouses at four different points in Limburg, from which issues of food are made to the communes.

The northern half of Limburg is short of food supplies, but the southern half has still more or less to go on with, and it has not been necessary for us to do much there. This province is well taken care of, and is one of the easiest for us to handle because the canals are navigable practically all over the province. The organization is, in fact, not complete practically over the whole of that portion of Belgium known as the "occupation zone," which embraces all Belgium east of a line drawn from Huist, Termonde, and Grammont southward. The zone to the west of this line is the occupation of the fighting army, and we are only able to penetrate it as a sort of emergency business, and the organization is not wholly established. We are able to supply Ghent and Bruges quite successfully, but the outlying districts in this quarter still depened on fortuitious work and we can only exert our best efforts.

Gratitude for Clothing.

The Mayfair Association, which is sending large quantities of clothing and other relief supplies to France, has received a letter in which Mrs. Alice A. Howard, of Paris, tells of the gratefulness of the unfortunates to whom this assistance from America has been rendered. Mrs. Howard said:

I took a very large parcel of warm underclothing, coats, etc., to the Croix Verte, which is the society for helping the wounded and worn out and convalescent soldiers at the Gare Montparnasse. I put in six or seven pairs of shoes, which were very much appreciated, since they were too expensive to buy. Often the poor felolws come in with only relics of boots on and their feet in terrible shape. Those in charge of the hospital were most thankful for the gifts and begged that I convey to you their sincere thanks.

In another part of her letter, speaking of suffering among the poorer classes of the French, Mrs. Howard wrote:

The capital overcoat you sent goes to a young Frenchman, a married man, very delicate, who has been told he must go to the front in a month or two and who needs warm clothes in meantime to help him get well enough to go. He also is a protege of Miss E. Nourse. If there were ten cases of clothing, I assure you I would dispose of them all!

Pray inform your workers of the immense gratitude the poor people feel for the splendid gifts.

To Aid Belgian Babies.

Under the direction of the American Committee for the Relief of the Babies of Belgium, a "Belgian Night" has been arranged for the evening of Feb. 15 at the Hotel Astor. Lucien L. Bonheur will direct the entertainment, and all of the proceeds will be used to buy milk for babies of the stricken country. Among the patronesses of the benefit are Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. William G. Eno, Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Henry Willard, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, and the Countess de Castelvecchio. The address of the committee is 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

Art Exhibition for War Aid.

To aid the fund for the relief of destitute families of artists in France Albert Eugene Gallatin, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the Museum of French Art, announces a loan exhibition of eighty pictures from his collection, to open at the studio of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, 8 West Eighth Street, on Feb. 2. American, French, English, Russian, Belgian and Japanese artists will be represented and to these have been added a few examples from Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain. The display will include oils, pastels, water colors, etchings, and drawings. The artists represented in Mr. Gallatin's collection of eighty pictures include Whistler, Alexander, Parrish, Gay, Hassam, Shinn, Glackens, Shannon, Haskell, Robinson, Cameron, Conder, Nicholson, Degas, Daumier, Rodin, Puvis de Chavannes, Boldini, Raffaeli, Zorn and Bakst. In the collection are ten examples of Whistler.

Dance for Paris Hospital.

A dance will be given at the Hotel Vanderbilt next Thursday evening by the committee in charge of the fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. On the dance committee are Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Mrs. Arthur S. Burden, Miss Carol Harriman, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Devereux Milburn, and Miss Barbara Rutherford. Tickets, including supper, are $5 each, and may be obtained from Mrs. Bacon, 1 Park Avenue.

RELIEF FOR FLANDERS TOWNS.

Maxine Elliott Takes Bargeload of Food—Appeals for Funds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Miss Maxine Elliott, who with the official recognition of the Belgian Government and the American Relief Commission, is distributing food in the area of Belgium, where the opposing fronts face each other and no relief organizations are operating, leaves London to-morrow for Calais, where her barge is being loaded. Miss Elliott will proceed immediately with her helpers upon this barge for the stricken districts. When seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, she said:

"No comment on the war has impressed me as much as Bishop Gaylor's, who upon being asked which side would win, said, 'Who won the San Francisco earthquake?' because the vivid human appeal which the impoverished district makes reminds me of nothing so much as what they called in San Francisco after the disaster 'earthquake love.'"

Miss Elliott has thus far financed her expedition, but she concluded her brief interview with this appeal to her sisters in America:

"You have come magnificently to the relief of that section of Belgium which is now starving under the occupation of the German army, but have you forgotten that little corner in Flanders where the Belgian battle standard still flies? Dixmude, Ramscapelle, Pervyse, Ypres and all the other towns, names of which you read so frequently in the dispatches, are still as they have always been, homes of men, women and little children who have been overtaken by the war and who now see their very existence fed into the maw of the hideous monster. In all this country where fighting rages the civilian population has nothing, neither food nor clothing.

"I am about to take my first bargeload of sorely needed food from Calais to the stricken district, having already put in many weeks of preparatory work on the spot, working out endless details of distribution. The French and Belgian authorities are doing everything in their power to make our campaign an easy one, but it will be arduous at best. The Stars and Stripes will fly from the bow of our barge, for we are carrying the colors of the American Belgian Relief Commission, but our enterprise is entirely distinct and separate from that splendid organization's work.

"I have been horror struck by the scenes I have witnessed in Flanders. I have seen countless unhappy creatures, especially women and children, living in ruined stables, in cellars, in railway trucks and in street cars. I want to help them. Any funds sent to Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, 520 Park Avenue, New York, will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged in my name."

SENATOR PENROSE BETTER.

Danger of Pneumonia Developing Said to be Slight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Senator Boies Penrose, who is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, showed some improvement today, according to his physician, Dr. H. B. Carpenter. At the Senator's home tonight it was said that the danger of pneumonia developing was slight, although the illness was still at an acute stage.

His physician and members of his household said that the Senator had passed a fairly comfortable day. His brother, Dr. John B. Penrose, was in attendance upon him during the day.

Senator Penrose has not left his home since Jan. 15. On Saturday he appeared to be in rather a serious condition, and indications of pneumonia were rumored.

CHASE TO JOIN WIFE AND HER SOUL MATE

Doctor Says Love Test Has Proved Itsef and He Will Share His Home With Dennett.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Another chapter in a remarkable "soul mate triangle"—the love of Hartley Dennett, the Boston architect, for Mrs. Margaret Chase, with the approval and defense of her husband, Dr. H. Lincoln Chase of Brookline, began today when Dr. Chase announced that he would establish his permanent home on his farm at East Alstead, N. H., where for two years his wife and Dennett have been residing with the two Chase children.

As a preliminary to this step, Dr. Chase has severed his professional relations in Brookline to take up the practice of medicine in the town of Alstead. There he expects to spend the rest of his life, confessedly happy in sharing his wife's affection with the architect.

Dr. Chase's determination to retire to his farm is the result of the "test" to which he and his wife and her "soul mate" have put some of their theories of life and love for six months. According to their friends, the experiment was entirely successful—so much so that the three are now to live under the same roof, the husband seemingly content with the role he will have to play.

Meanwhile the wife that divorced Dennett because of his affection for Mrs. Chase is living with her two children in New York. She is Mary Ware Dennett, and recently helped found the Twilight Sleep Mothers' Association.

THOMPSON STILL DEFIANT.

Won't Sell Coal Lands at Sacrifice —Reported Offer of $18,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Jan. 24.—It was semi-officially announced tonight by associates of Josiah V. Thompson in his $70,000,000 soft coal land syndicate that the banker would stand by his guns in his fight with powerful financial interests and would refuse to surrender his holdings at a sacrifice to the Western Pennsylvania subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

Despite the fact that a quick sale would afford funds to satisfy outstanding obligations among his note-holding creditors and enable him to pour a stream of gold into his First National Bank, which closed a week ago, Thompson has called upon his business associates and the community in general, which has been distressed by the financial upset, to stand by him in a finish fight. It was hinted tonight that Thompson had obtained financial aid from New York which had enabled him to defy the Pittsburgh banking interests.

Matters came to a climaxe tonight when it was reported that the Pittsburghers had given Thompson until noon tomorrow to close a deal. It was said the Pittsburghers had offered Thompson $18,000,000 for 50,000 acres of his choice undeveloped coking coal land in Green County, and had delivered an ultimatum that unless the offer was taken by noon tomorrow all negotiations would be off. While Mr. Thompson himself declined to discuss the matter, saying he never talked business on Sunday, one of his associates authorized the statement that the offer would be declined.

FOREIGN ADMIRAL DIES HERE

Onofre Betbeder Was Head of Argentine Naval Commission.

Onofre Betbeder, 53 years old, Vice Admiral of the Argentina Navy, and President of the Argentina Naval Commission which has been here since May, 1911, died last night at his home, 131 Central Park West, of heart disease, with which he was stricken last Friday. The Argentina Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Naon, who had been summoned, arrived at the house a short time before the patient died.

Vice Admiral Betbeder attained his rank a year ago, having been a Rear Admiral since 1904. He was previously Secretary of the Navy in the Argentine under two Presidents and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Buenos Aires in 1880. In 1892, he married Isabel Avellaneda, whose father twice was an unsuccessful candidate for President and later Minister of the Interior. She and five children, the eldest of whom is 11 years, survive him.

The naval commission of which Vice Admiral Betbeder was a member, was appointed to supervise the construction of two dreadnoughts for the Argentine navy. One of them, the Rivadavia, was recently completed by a private firm in Quincy, Mass. The other, the Moreno, is under construction in Camden, N. J., and will be completed in a few weeks.

Hotel de Gink Guest Stricken.

Michael McCarthy, known as "Boston Kid," 17 years old, of Boston, had an epileptic fit in the Hotel de Gink last night, and was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. Jeff Davis and a quartet were singing when McCarthy, who was listening, fell to the floor.

SHIPS

Buyers and Charterers of Steamers call on

BOWRING & COMPANY,
Specialists in Sales and Charters.
Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.
Phone 8340 Rector.

TIMES ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL FEAST

Passing of 300,000 Circulation Mark Celebrated at Dinner at Hotel Biltmore.

PLAYER FOLK ENTERTAIN

Scenes About Times Square Shown in "The Picture Shop"—Election of Officers.

The New York Times Association, an organization made up of present and past members of the editorial and news departments of THE TIMES, held its fifth annual dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last night. About 100 members were present.

Last night's dinner, although the regular yearly event of the association, was also a celebration of the passing of the 300,000 circulation mark by THE TIMES and in the entertainment which was introduced during the evening and in the speeches which followed many references were made to those figures. A song written for the occasion, "'Twas a Long Way to 300,000," to the air of "Tipperary," was sung, with all present joining in the chorus.

Among the invited guests were Miss Helen Falconer and Douglas Stevenson of the "Chin Chin" company at the Globe Theatre, Miss Vivian Wessell and Ernest Torrence of "The Only iGrl," at the Lyric Theatre, and Miss Fay Compton, Lauri We Frece, and Maurice Farkos of "Tonight's the Night," at the Shubert Theatre, and during the evening they gave specialties from their plays. In addition, Israel Cohen of THE TIMES news staff played a violin solo, and Miss Jeannette Grant of the society department sang three songs. Another feature was called "The Picture Shop," a series of magic lantern slides, made and projected by Underwood & Underwood, showing scenes in and about THE TIMES Annex, the development of the Times Square district, the editorial staff, colored reproductions from the Picture Sections, and original drawings by Marcus of the climb of THE TIMES circulation in the last eighteen years.

John F. O'Neil, the retiring President of the association, presided at the speakers' table. The following were elected officers for the coming year: President, T. W. Williams; Vice President, W. Axel Warn; Alumni President, Col. A. B. Williams; Treasurer, W. F. Fauley, and Secretary, Harry Stamper.

ROW IN HIPPODROME.

Directors Out After a Clash with J. J. Shubert.

Following a personal encounter Saturday night between J. J. Shubert of the Shubert theatrical firm, and Arthur Voegtlin, General Director at the Hippodrome, William J. Wilson, the Stage Director, and Manuel Klein, the Musical Director, the three Directors, who are among the best-known and highest-salaried men in their branch of the theatrical profession, were yesterday notified that their services would no longer be required by the Shuberts, who direct the destinies of the Hippodrome.

It is said that Mr. Shubert bodily threw each of the Directors out of the theatre on Saturday night and told the doortenders that they were not to be admitted again under any circumstances. It was reported last night that Messrs. Voegtlin, Wilson, and Klein, who asserted that they had contracts with the Shuberts which still had several seasons to run, intended to institute suits today on those contracts. None of the three could be reached, and the Shuberts refused to discuss the matter. A representative of the firm said that they would not go into the subject of "discharged employes."

The trouble is said to have started last Thursday during one of the final rehearsals of the Circus which opened at the Hippodrome Saturday afternoon. On that day Mr. Shubert sent over to the Hippodrome to borrow four drums and four trumpets which he wanted to use in a new show being prepared for the Winter Garden.

Word was sent to Mr. Shubert that these musical instruments were to be used by the circus and that they could not be spared. The following day a demand was made on the Hippodrome managers for the drums and trumpets, but the messenger was told to tell Mr. Shubert that he would have to get them elsewhere.

On Saturday night Mr. Shubert went in person to the Hippodrome and counted the musical instruments being used in the circus and said that he wanted the drums and trumpets at once.

Accounts as to what followed vary, but it is generally agreed that Mr. Shubert and Mr. Voegtlin, who were both in evening clothes, came to blows. Mr. Shubert next demanded the musical instruments of Mr. Wilson, and this was foiolwed by another personal encounter. A wordy war followed with Mr. Klein, and he, too, was banished from the big playhouse.

All three men have been connected with the Shubert enterprises for several years. Mr. Wilson, in addition to putting on the Hippodrome shows, has put on several Winter Garden productions.

ELECTRICIAN IN FLAMES.

B. R. T. Man Badly Burned When Wrench Touched Live Wire.

In view of many persons waiting for trains on the uptown and downtown platforms of the City Line-Fulton Street elevated railroad station at Rockaway Avenue, East New York, last evening, Charles Reilly, 28 years, of 3,516 Atlantic Avenue, a B. R. T. electrician, was enveloped in flames when his wrench came in contact with a live wire while he was working at a circuit box between the tracks.

He was badly burned about the head, face, neck, hands and arms, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. He will recover, it is expected.

Beginning this morning, a sale of 2,000

Men's Woven Fabric Shirts at $1.35

Six for $7.50

Every shirt worth more than $1.35
Some worth as much as $3.00

¶ These shirts are made of woven fabrics exclusively—heavy corded Madras, and Russian cords in fibre silk-and-cotton—and don't forget that that is vastly different from a printed fabric. Has more distinction, retains its coloring, and is altogether more desirable from every standpoint. And the designs in this selection are unusually attractive—smart, colorful stripes and combination stripes, in a sufficient variety to suit every taste. Tailored with soft and starched cuffs, in negligee models, pleated models, and novelty tucks, and lacking nothing of perfection in every detail of workmanship and finish.

Main floor

Also, special for today

Men's Blanket & Terry Robes, in various weights and designs..... $2.95

Men's Outing Flannel Pajamas, with fine silk braid and silk frogs..... $1.10

Men's Silk Hose today 32c

Frankly, they are "Seconds," otherwise they would be 50c & 75c, but we recommend them as good merchandise and splendid value.

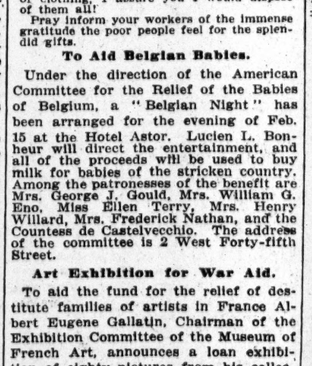
¶ The selection includes clocked hose, two-tone hose, and hairline stripe hose—all silk hose, and pretty nearly perfect hose, whatever irregularities there are, being practically beyond detection. Colors and combinations.

Six pairs for $1.85

Men's "Sample" Gloves today—95c

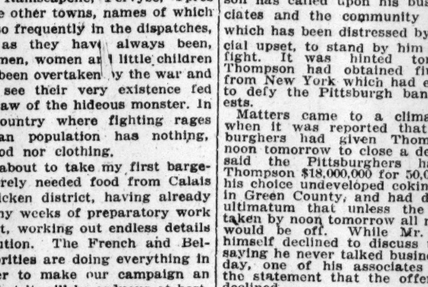
¶ A well-known maker's "samples" closed out to us for quick disposal. A good opportunity for a man to get for 95c a glove which would ordinarily cost him from $1.15 to $2.00 a pair.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street



GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

B



Trouble in the General Passenger Agent's Office

Until a couple of years ago, the filing department of the General Passenger Agent's office of a big eastern railroad was in a mix-up seven days a week.

Four filing clerks worked early and late. They used old-style flat boxes for filing. They kept an "In" and "Out" book to register correspondence, and they also had an index book.

The file table was piled high with unfiled letters—letters that were being registered and indexed. Officers hung onto important letters, knowing that if they did not, they would never get them back.

A Library Bureau salesman succeeded in interesting these people in the "Automatic Index" method of filing. They adopted it. Two weeks later the filing-room staff was reduced 50%—two of the clerks had been assigned to other duties. In six months the new system had paid for itself. Better still! They could find any letter they wanted!

That's only one example of what Library Bureau methods will do.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York

ROCKEFELLER JR. SHOWS FUND'S POWER

Continued from Page 1.

Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease and the International Health Commission.

Complete Text of Report.

The complete questionnaires, with replies, are given as follows:

ORGANIZATION.

QUESTION NO. 1.

Please furnish copies of constitution and by-laws.

ANSWER.

Copies of the charter, being Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1913 of the State of New York, and of the constitution and by-laws are hereto annexed, marked respectively, Schedules A, B and C (see page 19, et seq.)

QUESTION NO. 2.

What boards, funds, commissions and other organizations have been included under the Rockefeller Foundation?

ANSWER.

None. The Rockefeller Foundation is not a consolidation of pre-existing organizations, but is a separate and distinct creation with its own funds.

QUESTION NO. 3.

Who are the members of the present Board of Directors?

(a.) For what terms do they serve?

ANSWER.

For the term expiring 1915: Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy.

For the term expiring 1916: John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates.

For the term expiring 1917: Charles W. Eliot, Wickliffe Rose, Charles O. Heydt, Jerome D. Greene, A. Barton Hepburn.

QUESTION NO. 4.

How and by whom will the future Directors be chosen?

(a.) For what terms will they serve?

ANSWER.

"New members, whether as successors to those named in the act of incorporation or otherwise, and such additional members as they or their successors shall see fit to associate with them, shall be elected by ballot, either at the annual meeting of the corporation or at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, by vote of a majority of the members of the corporation attending such meeting.

"Any member may withdraw from the corporation by a notice in writing to the President or Secretary. The members shall be at all times divided into three classes equal numerically, as nearly as may be, and the original members shall at their first meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, be divided into three classes, the members of the first class to hold their membership and office until the first anual meeting, the members of the second class until the second annual meeting, and the members of the third class until the third annual meeting, and in every case the member shall hold office after the expiration of his term until his successor shall be chosen. At each annual meeting the successors to those members whose term of office then expires shall be chosen for a term of three years and until their successors shall be chosen." (Constitution, Article 1.)

Election of Officers.

QUESTION NO. 5.

Who are the present officers of the Foundation and its subsidiary organizations?

(a.) How were they chosen?

(b.) For what terms do they hold office?

ANSWER.

The present officers of the Foundation are: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President; Jerome D. Greene, Secretary; Louis G. Myers, Treasurer; Lefferts M. Dashiell, Assistant Treasurer.

These officers, with the exception of the Assistant Treasurer, were chosen by ballot at the first meeting of the Foundation, held May 22, 1913, and reelected at the first annual meeting of the Foundation, held January 21, 1914, in accordance with Article of the constitution, which is as follows:

"OFFICERS.

"The officers of the corporation shall consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, together with such other officers as may be determined by the by-laws. These officers shall have the duties and exercise the powers assigned to them by this constitution or by the by-laws, or by resolutions adopted pursuant to the authority of this constitution or the by-laws. At each annual meeting of the corporation, or, in default of election at such meeting, then at an adjournment thereof, or at any meeting duly called for that purpose, the corporation shall elect by ballot a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and it may choose such other officers as the by-laws shall from time to time provide. All the officers, whether elected or appointed, shall hold office at the pleasure of the corporation, but in no case beyond the time when their respective successors shall be elected and accept office."

The Assistant Treasurer was appointed by the executive committee at its meeting on March 18, 1914.

The Foundation has created, as a subsidiary organization, the International Health Commission, the purpose of which is to extend to foreign countries and peoples the work of eradicating hookworm disease as opportunity offers, and so far as practicable to follow up the treatment and cure of this disease with the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public sanitation and the spread of knowledge of scientific medicine. The members of the International Health Commission are the members of the executive committee of the Rockefeller Foundation, viz: Simon Flexner, Jerome D. Greene, Charles O. Heydt, Starr J. Murphy, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Messrs. Charles W. Eliot, Frederick T. Gates, William Crawford Gorgas, David F. Houston, Walter H. Page, Wickliffe Rose, William H. Welch.

The officers of the International Health Commission are: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman; Wickliffe Rose, Director General; John A. Ferrell, Assistant Director General.

These officers were elected by the members of the International Health Commission at its annual meeting, held Jan. 20, 1914, for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected.

FUNDS, CHARACTER AND CONTROL

QUESTION NO. 6.

Please furnish a statement, showing in detail the funds, securities, and other sources of income now held by the Foundation or by any subsidiary organizations.

ANSWER.

See Schedule D (page 27).

QUESTION NO. 7.

By what committee, board, or person are the funds of the corporation controlled?

a. Who controls the character of investment or place of deposit of the funds?

ANSWER.

The Finance Commitee controls the character of the investments. (By-Laws, Art. IV.)

The Executive Committee controls the place of deposit of the funds. (By-Laws, Art. V.)

b. On whose authorization and in what manner are funds appropriated?

ANSWER.

Appropriations are made by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, on the report and recommendation of the Secretary or any other officer or member of the Foundation.

c. On whose warrants are funds paid out?

ANSWER.

"No bills shall be paid except those which have been incurred pursuant to a resolution of the Corporation or under the authority of the Executive Committee, and such bills shall be paid only on a voucher approving the same for payment and referring to the specific resolution or authorization pursuant to which they were respectively incurred, which voucher shall be signed by the President and the Secretary or such of the assistant secretaries as shall be designated by resolution of the Corporation or the Executive Committee, or, in the case of the absence or disability of either the President or Secretary, by such other member of the Corporation as such absentees shall designate in writing for that purpose.

"A current expense account of not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) on deposit at any one time may be opened with such depository as may be designated by the Executive Committee, which shall be subject to draft upon the signature of the cashier of the Corporation who shall be bonded at the expense of the Corporation for such sum as the Executive Committee shall fix."

(Art. V, of By-Laws, pars. 2 and 3.)

d. What regulation governs the expenditure of the interest or limits the accumulation of the fund?

e. What regulation controls the expenditure of the principal?

No Limit Prescribed.

ANSWER.

As regards the accumulation of the fund, the Charter of the Foundation provides:

"The Corporation * * * shall have the power to take and hold by bequest, devise, gift, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust for any of its purposes, any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the Legislature shall hereafter specifically impose; to convey such property, and to invest and reinvest any principal, and deal with and expend the income and principal of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the trustees will best promote its object. It shall have all the power and be subject to all the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations created by special law so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act."

As regards the expenditure of the principal and income, the only restrictions are:

1. The following provisions in Mr. John D. Rockefeller's letter of March 6, 1914:

"It is a condition of this gift that from the income of the Foundation the sum of $2,000,000 annually, or as much thereof as I shall designate, shall be applied during my lifetime to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I may from time to time direct. If at the close of any fiscal year there shall remain any balance of the $2,000,000 which I have not thus designated during that fiscal year, such balance shall be transferred to the general unrestricted income of the Foundation, to be used as the Foundation shall see fit. Subject to the foregoing provision, the principal as well as the income of this gift may be used in your discretion by any of the corporate purposes of the Foundation."

2. By-Laws, Art. 8, as follows:

"No part of the principal of the funds of the Foundation shall be distributed except pursuant to a resolution passed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all those who shall at the time be members of the Foundation at a special meeting held on not less than thirty days' notice given in writing to each member of the Foundation, which shall state that the meeting is called for the purpose of considering a resolution to authorize the distribution of the whole or some part of the principal of its funds."

QUESTION NO. 8.

From what sources have the funds of the Foundation hitherto been derived?

ANSWER.

The Foundation has received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller gifts of securities of the aggregate market value at the time of the gifts of $100,000,000. It has also received securities aggregating $48,000 from Laura S. (Mrs. John D.) Rockefeller in trust, for certain specific purposes within the corporate purposes of the Board.

Funds In Future.

QUESTION NO. 9.

From what sources are the future funds of the Foundation expected to be received?

ANSWER.

The Foundation has no expectation with regard to future funds, but under the terms of its charter it can receive gifts from any source.

QUESTION NO. 10.

In the divisions of the Foundation which have already been in operation (e. g. General Education Board), how, by whom and for what periods have appropriations been made?

a. Are such appropriations made as a lump sum to be used at the will of the directors or responsible head, or is there an appropriation for each specific line of work?

ANSWER.

This question is evidently based upon a misunderstanding. As stated above, the Rockefeller Foundation is not composed of organizations which previously existed. The General Education Board is an entirely independent corporation, with funds of its own. In the case of the International Health Commission, lumps sums have been from time to time appropriated for the use of the Commission, to be expended in accordance with appropriations duly made by the Commission or its Executive Committee.

QUESTION NO. 11.

By whom and in what manner are the estimates for necessary appropriations made?

ANSWER.

The major part of the work of the Foundation consists in making contributions to or being engaged in carrying on various philanthropic activities. Applications are made by these agencies, and appropriations are made by the Board or the Executive Committee on the report and recommendation of the Secretary or any other officer or member of the Foundation. In cases where estimates are necessary, they are made by the persons recommending or presenting the matters.

QUESTION NO. 12.

After an appropriation for any particular purpose has been made, to what restrictions or review is its expenditure subject, other than the ordinary business and legal procedure to insure honesty in its control?

ANSWER.

The appropriations are in general made in the form of pledges to particular institutions for definite amounts, and, when once made, each pledge becomes a contract which is not subject to review by the Foundation. The expenditure of other appropriations is subject to the ordinary business and legal procedure.

AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS.

QUESTION NO. 13.

What agreements or understanding, verbal or written, exist between the Foundation and Mr. King, regarding the scope of the work which is to be done under his direction, and the method of investigation which is to be pursued?

(a.) By whom was the arrangement with Mr. King made?

ANSWER.

Mr. King was appointed pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation held Aug. 13, 1914, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That William Lyon Mackenzie King be, and he is hereby, appointed to make a comprehensive study of the problem of industrial relations at a salary of $ a year from Oct. 1, 1914.

"It was, on motion, further

"Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to approve all bills for necessary traveling expenses and all other expenses incurred by Mr. King in the pursuance of his work under the direction of the Executive Committee. The Secretary presented a recommendation from Mr. King for the employment of Robert F. Foerster, Ph. D., to prepare a catalogue of individuals and organizations, and a bibliography concerning the general subject of industrial relations.

"Whereupon it was, on motion,

"Resolved, That Dr. Foerster be appointed to perform the service above described, the same to be completed on or about Oct. 1, 1914, for a total compensation of $

"It was also further

"Resolved, That Dr. Foerster be authorized to employ as his assistant L. C. Staples at a salary of $ a month, and to employ such further clerical assistance and incur such further expenses incident to the preparation of the proposed catalogue and bibliography as should meet the approval of Mr. King."

The amounts of the salaries have been omitted as being information of a confidential nature not material to this inquiry.

The action at this meeting had been preceded by conferences and correspondence between Mr. King and members of the Executive Committee of the Foundation, principally the President and Secretary, Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Jerome D. Greene. In brief, Mr. King was invited to conduct "an investigation of the great problem of industrial relations, with a special view to the discovery of some mutual relationship of labor and capital which would afford to labor the protection it needs against oppression and exploitation, while at the same time promoting its efficiency as an instrument of economic production." Mr. King was also invited to outline a method of work and organization for the proposed investigation which would enable him to make the largest possible contribution to the solution of the problem. The wish of the Foundation was expressed as follows:

"It is our desire that the scope should be as broad and comprehensive as possible, for only as a result of such an intensive investigation can we hope to be in a position to make helpful suggestions looking toward the improvement in industrial relations."

Mr. King's Powers.

There is no formal written contract between the Foundation and Mr. King, other than the resolution appointing him. There are no verbal agreements or understandings.

QUESTION NO. 14.

Is there any provision in the agreement or understanding to assure Mr. King's ability to go on with his plans, even if his policy should be divergent from that of the Directors?

ANSWER.

This and several subsequent questions appear to be based upon an entire misconception of the spirit and purpose of the investigation which Mr. King has been retained to direct. Having in mind that hardly any relation in life is more far-reaching than the industrial relation, and particularly having in view the growing tendency to misunderstanding and lack of harmony between employers and employes, resulting in great injury to both as well as to the general public, the Foundation has felt that no subject could be more worthy of study, and that if it could work out sound and substantial improvements in the relation of capital and labor, it could hardly do anything better calculated "to promote the well-being of mankind," for which purpose the Foundation was created. In no sense will the inquiry be local or restricted, or carried on with particular reference to any existing situation or to conditions in any one country. The experience of the several countries of the world will be drawn upon.

Mr. King has been selected as a person whose broad sympathies and wide experience peculiarly qualify him to assist the Foundation in this endeavor. As indicated in the statement of the Foundation at the time the investigation of industrial relations was announced the work in spirit and method will be akin to that of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. In so far as Mr. King's inquiries have to do with industrial controversies, his attitude will be that of a physician who investigates the nature and causes of the pathological conditions with which he has to deal, with a view, if possible, to the discovery of effective remedies.

It cannot be too clearly understood that the pupose of this inquiry is not to apportion blame in present or past misunderstandings, nor to justify any particular point of view; the sole purpose is to be constructively helpful. The final and only test of the work will be the degree to which the constructive suggestions growing out of the investigation actually improve the relations between capital and labor. In a work conceived and undertaken in such a spirit, any question of divergent policies or of partiality in the investigation can have no place. Mr. King has from the outset indicated to the Foundation his desire to avoid any form of organization which may cause it even to appear that his work is intended to rival or encroach upon the work of existing organizations, and in particular the work properly assignable to Government departments and agencies. It is his intention from time to time to retain experts and seek expert advice in different fields included within the scope of his study, and to employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary.

In view of Mr. King's experience, the conduct of the work will be left in his hands, subject merely to such conference with the officers of the Foundation as may be desirable, and to a general control by the Foundation of the extent of the expenditure.

Employed for One Year.

QUESTION NO. 15.

Upon what conditions can the agreement with Mr. King be terminated?

ANSWER.

At Mr. King's expressed wish, the period of his relationship to the Foundation was limited to one year, beginning Oct. 1, 1914, with the hope and expectation expressed by the Foundation that his connection with it might continue thereafter indefinitely.

QUESTION NO. 16.

What person, board, or committee controls the field, scope and method of investigation?

ANSWER.

Mr. King as Director.

QUESTION NO. 17.

Has the Foundation or its subsidiary and affiliated organizations refused at any time to continue appropriations for any piece of work or for any investigation which had been agreed upon?

ANSWER.

No.

PURPOSE AND PLANS.

QUESTION NO. 18.

What were the fundamental reasons and purposes which led to the consolidation and incorporation of the various Rockefeller benefactions?

ANSWER.

There has been no consolidation of the various Rockefeller benefactions.

QUESTION NO. 19.

Please outline briefly the work which is now being carried on by the subsidiary departments or organizations which make up the Foundation, and indicate as far as possible their general plans.

ANSWER.

As previously stated, the major part of the work of the Foundation consists in contributions to other agencies carrying on various philanthropic activities. The work and plans of the International Health Commission and of the Industrial Relations Investigation are described in answer to previous questions. The former is now carrying on work in the British West Indies, Central America, Egypt, Ceylon, the Malay States, and the Philippines.

QUESTION NO. 20.

What were the facts, reasons, and considerations which led to the establishment of the Industrial Relations Division of the Foundation?

ANSWER.

For several years past Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his advisers have had under consideration the establishment of an organization for social and economic research. Upon the establishment of the Rockefeller Foundation, one of the first matters which it considered was the possibility of the organization of such an institution, and a committee of leading economists and business men was created to consider whether such an organization could wisely and profitably be established. This is referred to in the testimony of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., given April 6, 1914, before the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives (see Page 2,802 of their printed testimony).

Impressed by Colorado Strike.

While the general subject of economic research was under consideration, the industrial disturbances in Colorado impressed the President of the Foundation with the great need and public importance of finding an effective means of preventing such conflicts and caused him to urge a far-reaching study of industrial relations as the most important immediate topic to which the Foundation could direct attention. In view of the passion aroused in Colorado and the many divergent interests involved there, it was felt that the Foundation itself should not interfere in that situation, but that it was of the utmost consequence that the root causes of that and similar disturbances should be ascertained, and, if possible, removed, not only in Colorado but elsewhere.

The Rockefeller Foundation is, moreover, a large owner of corporate securities, and in that capacity is itself directly concerned in maintaining harmonious relations between the companies in which it is interested and their employes. It was therefore felt that if the foundation could work out, on a basis compatible with sound economics, a substantial improvement in the relations between capital and labor, it would not only discharge its obligation as indirectly a large employer of labor, but would also perform for the general public a greater social service than it could render along usual philanthropic lines. Realizing that the success of such an endeavor would depend almost entirely upon the character and experience of the person conducting the work, it examined the field to see whether a suitable person could be found. In this connection its attention was directed to Mr. King, and the officers determined that in view of his broad experience and high character, if his services could be secured they would recommend that the Foundation undertake a study of this subject.

QUESTION NO. 21.

If the Industrial Relations Division was authorized by resolution, please furnish a copy of the resolution. If not, please state by whom, at what time, and under what circumstances its establishment was suggested and provided for.

ANSWER.

A copy of the resolution is set forth in answer to question No. 13.

QUESTION NO. 22.

Please outline, as far as possible, the questions in the field of industrial relations to which the investigations of the Foundation may be directed.

ANSWER.

This has been left to Mr. King to decide.

QUESTION NO. 23.

What results does the Foundation expect to secure from its Industrial Relations Division?

Definite Limits Avoided.

ANSWER.

As already stated in answer to Questions Nos. 14 and 20, it is hoped that by a careful study of world experience there may be disclosed methods of adjusting industrial relations which if applied will prove of permanent value.

QUESTION NO. 24.

Will the work of the Industrial Relations Division be limited to investigation?

ANSWER.

Being solely concerned with the accomplishment of the practical aim of this undertaking, namely, to improve the relations between capital and labor, the Foundation has purposely avoided assigning any definite limits either to the method of procedure or to the scope of the work.

QUESTION NO. 25.

If not, what means other than the publication of its investigations are likely to be used to make effective the findings of the investigations?

ANSWER.

Answered by the answer to the preceding question.

QUESTION NO. 26.

In what form and to what authority will the annual reports of the Foundation be made?

ANSWER.

The statute of New York does not require the publication or filing with any public authority of annual reports. The Foundation has already decided, however, to publish annual reports of its activities.

QUESTION NO. 27.

To whose supervision or approval will the reports of the investigations be subject prior to publication?

ANSWER.

To the Foundation or the Executive Committee.

QUESTION NO. 28.

In what way will the impartiality of the Foundation's investigations and reports be assured?

ANSWER.

This is covered by the answers to Questions Nos. 14 and 20.

QUESTION NO. 29.

When will the plans of Mr. King be ready?

ANSWER.

It is not expected that plans of a formal or conventional kind will be prepared, but rather that Mr. King will proceed along such lines as may from time to time appear to offer greatest promise of practical results.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.
(Signed) John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President.
(Signed) Jerome D. Greene, Secretary.
December 4, 1914.

II.—Information Furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation in Response to Supplementary Questionnaire Submitted by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations Under Date of Jan. 7, 1915.

QUESTION NO. 1.

(a.) Where were the present Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer employed at the time of election of officers of the Foundation?

(b.) Do they give full time service to the Foundation? If not, what portion of their time is given to the Foundation?

ANSWER.

(a.) The present Treasurer, L. C. Myers, was formerly office manager in the private office of George Foster Peabody, the Treasurer of the General Education Board. Mr. Myers acted as Assistant Treasurer of that board. Upon the retirement of Mr. Peabody Mr. Myers succeeded him as Treasurer of the General Education Board, and was afterward appointed the Treasurer of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease, in which positions he was serving at the time of his appointment to the Treasurership of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The present Assistant Treasurer, L. M. Dashiell, was at the time of his appointment cashier and office manager in the office of Messrs. Simmons & Slade, bankers and brokers, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

(b.) Mr. Myers is now Treasurer and Mr. Dashiell Assistant Treasurer of the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Institute, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Their salaries are allocated to the respective boards on the basis of the proportion which the income of each board bears to the total income of the three boards.

QUESTION NO. 2.

(a.) Has the Foundation a complete file of the publications issued by the International Health Commission and its predecessor, the Sanitary Commission, including publicity matter furnished to newspapers, Departments of Health, Departments of Education, &c.? If so, is this matter in form that it may be sent to the Industrial Relations Commission?

(b.) May it be consulted at the Foundation's office?

ANSWER.

(a.) and (b.) The Foundation has complete files of the publications issued by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease, and of the few publications of the International Health Commission, and these are available for consultation at the office of the Rockefeller Foundation. No other publicity matter has been issued by either commission, though much effective publicity has been given to the work of each by State, county, and local authorities. (See Page 103.)

Health Commission's Work.

QUESTION NO. 3.

What studies has the International Health Commission made of industrial diseases or of sanitary conditions of different industries?

ANSWER.

The International Health Commission, since its organization, has confined its activities almost entirely to the eradication of hookworm disease in different parts of the world. It must be mentioned, however, that the reports of the Sanitary Commission whose work in the Southern States has now been taken over by the International Health Commission, show that the ravages of hookworm disease have a most important effect upon the economic efficiency of infected persons.

QUESTION NO. 4.

Who are the members of the Foundation's Fihance Committee?

ANSWER.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy and Jerome D. Greene.

QUESTION NO. 5.

(a.) Regarding applications from various philanthropic agencies for contributions by the Foundation, is it possible to state briefly the Foundation's procedure in considering such applications? (e. g. 1) What applications come to the attention of the Executive Committee?

(2) What applications come to the attention of the full board?

(3) What officer or employe of the Foundation has authority to reject an application without submitting it to the Executive Committee or to the full board?

(b.) What is the nature of the record which explains the grounds on which applications are thought not deserving consideration, or, after being considered, are rejected?

ANSWER.

(a.) The answer to this question will be clearer if preceded by a general statement of the Foundation's attitude in what must still be called, after a little more than a year of work, the initial stage of its activities. From the outset the members of the Foundation, having in mind its chartered purpose "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," were agreed that the Foundation could probably render a more enduring service if, instead of making contributions to a large number of miscellaneous objects, its funds were primarily devoted to promoting the study of some of the more fundamental human needs, with a view to achieving results that might not be so well accomplished by agencies more limited in scope. The members of the Foundation have felt that a departure from this general policy would be amply justified by the utilization of a part of the funds of the Foundation to assist in meeting emergencies where the urgency of the need appeared to render such aid imperative. The Belgian relief necessitated by the European War, is a case in point. The following activities upon which the Foundation has embarked will illustrate how this general principle is being applied:

The organization of the International Health Commission for a world wide campaign against hookworm disease;

The promotion of medical education and public health in China, a work upon which the Foundation is now entering;

The investigation of industrial relations, a field of study so vast as to require in all probability years of study.

Pledge for Widows' Pensions.

During the first year of its existence the Foundation has responded favorably to a limited number of applications, affirmative action upon which seemed likely not only to meet a real need, but also to provide experiences which it was believed would prove illuminating and of assistance to the Foundation in determining future policies; e. g.:

A pledge of $10,000 a year for ten years to the American Academy in Rome.

A pledge of $20,000 a year for ten years to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for widows' pensions.

The purchase of a large tract of land in Louisiana as a reservation for wild fowl at a cost of about $225,000.

(1.) (2.) Meetings of the full Board of the Foundation are generally devoted to discussion and determination of important matters of general policy; action is also taken on such recommendations as are presented. Between meetings of the Board applications are acted upon by the Executive Committee in accordance with the policies of the Board.

(3.) Applications are usually made through the President or the Secretary of the Foundation. In the majority of instances, it is possible for either officer to tell whether or not the proposition comes within the scope of the Foundation's policies and he acts accordingly. It is the duty of the Secretary to study the data submitted with applications, to secure additional data if necessary, to prepare recommendations and to submit them for formal action. Matters are sometimes acted upon at meetings of the Executive Committee at which only a quorum are present. In such cases the matters have usually been presented to and approved by members not expecting to be present.

(b.) There is no formal record explaining the grounds on which applications are thought not deserving of consideration.

QUESTION NO. 6.

Is it possible to tell from the Foundation's records how many applications have been received since the establishment of the Foundation in the interest of different proposals for studying or improving labor conditions?

ANSWER.

The records show but one such application.

QUESTION NO. 7.

About how many conferences had members of the Foundation had with Mr. King before the resolution of Aug. 13th, appointing him to make a comprehensive study of industrial relations?

ANSWER.

Three.

QUESTION NO. 8.

Has the outline of the method of work and organization for the proposed investigation mentioned in the answer to our Question No. 13 been submitted? If so, may we have a copy?

King's Plan of Inquiry.

ANSWER.

Mr. King has suggested in conversation with members of the Foundation the method of work he proposes to adopt, but has not submitted a formal outline or report. Intensive study rather than extensive investigation perhaps best describes the character of Mr. King's work as thus far indicated by him. He is proceeding as a student who is carefully surveying a special field of work, with a view to ascertaining in the first instance how far investigation of the great problem of industrial relations has been already profitably carried out by others, and determining as to wherein further investigation may be made to advantage under such auspices and with such resources as the Foundation is in a position to provide. When Mr. King was invited to enlist in this work, the purpose of the Foundation was set forth in the following words in a communication to him:

"The problem is so vast and the difficulties are so largely inherent in human nature, that a complete solution is not to be had in five years or in a generation. On the other hand, it might be expected that hard study for a year or two could yield much light on the problem, and particularly on the very question whether such studies could be profitably pursued for a longer or an indefinite time under such auspices, and with such resources as the Rockefeller Foundation could provide."

To facilitate his studies, Mr. King's first step was to retain Prof. Foerster of Harvard University to prepare a bibliography of the literature on the subject of industrial relations as found in the libraries of Harvard University, also a directory of societies, organizations, and individuals who have carried on or may at the present time be carrying on research work in the field of industrial relations. The Author and Subject Catalogue, prepared by Prof. Foerster, has over five thousand different titles, including references to publications in all parts of the world; the Directory, which is also in the form of a card catalogue, is confined to America, and has between seven and eight hundred references. With the literature of the subject thus indicated before him, Mr. King has been engaged upon the preparation of a chart of the field of industrial relations, which when completed he hopes to have opportunity of discussing with informed persons of all classes and many points of view. Having completed a preliminary survey in this way, he then proposes to develop the work along such lines as may from time to time appear to offer the greatest promise of practical results.

As regards organization, just as Dr. Foerster was appointed to do a specific piece of work, so Mr. King expects, as time goes on, occasionally to retain expert advice and assistance, but it is not his intention to attempt the organization of any staff, such, for example, as exists in Government bureaus or commissions. With the exception of the appointment of Dr. Foerster and a secretary, Mr. King has not thus far made any request for appointments. He has engaged temporary stenographic assistance, as he has required it. The Foundation places every confidence in Mr. King's judgment, and no attempt has been or will be made to influence him in the selection of persons whom he may wish to retain, the questions he may wish to ask or the course he may wish to follow, in pursuing the work he has undertaken for the Foundation.

Catalogue and Bibliography.

QUESTION NO. 9.

(a.) Have the catalogue and bibliography which were to be prepared by Dr. Foerster by August 1, been completed?

(b.) Are they in form for submission to this commission, or to be consulted by it at the Foundation's office?

ANSWER.

(a.) Yes.

(b.) They are at Mr. King's residence at the Roxborough, Ottawa, Canada, and should the commission desire to consult them, Mr. King will gladly either bring the catalogue and bibliography in whole or in part to New York or place them at the disposal of such officers as the commission may desire to have consult them in Ottawa.

QUESTION NO. 10.

(a.) Before deciding to engage Mr. King, what study did the Foundation make of literature concerning industrial relations?

(b.) What examination was made of the work then in progress or planned by State and national bureaus and commissions?

(c.) With whom besides Mr. King did it consult regarding its plan for study?

ANSWER.

(a.) and (b.) None. Mr. King's services were enlisted, among other reasons, with the very thought in mind that he could make just such preliminary surveys as are here implied.

(c.) While members of the Foundation talked informally with personal friends concerning a suitable person to make a study of industrial relations, there were no consultations with anyone other than Mr. King regarding a plan of study.

QUESTION NO. 11.

(a.) Referring to your answer to our Question No. 14, how many formal interim reports have been made by Mr. King since Oct. 1?

(b.) What formal reports of progress, if any, have been called for?

ANSWER.

(a.) There have been no formal interim reports made by Mr. King.

(b.) Formal reports of progress have not been called for. These questions are perhaps best answered by the answer to Question No. 8.

QUESTION NO. 12.

(a.) How large a staff has Mr. King at the present time?

(b.) Please indicate how many and which are experienced investigators and how many clerical.

ANSWER.

(a.) and (b.) These questions also are best answered by the answer to Question No. 8.

QUESTION NO. 13.

Will you summarize the previous experience of Mr. King in dealing with labor problems, to which at two or three points in your letter, e. g. answer to Question No. 14, you refer?

ANSWER.

A summary of Mr. King's experience in dealing with labor problems is attached to this reply. (See Exhibit "A," Page 50, et seq.)

QUESTION NO. 14.

(a.) Were notices sent to all members of the Foundation before the meeting of Aug. 13 stating the purpose to consider the engagement of Mr. King for the study of industrial relations?

(b.) How far in advance of the meeting were such notices sent?

(c.) How many and which members of the Foundation were present at the meeting of Aug. 13?

Notified All Members.

ANSWER.

(a.), (b.) and (c.) The meeting of Aug 13, 1914, was a meeting of the Executive Committee, notice of which was sent by the Secretary to all members on July 30, 1914. No formal statement of the purpose of the meeting was made, but all the members were familiar with the project under consideration. The following members were present: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Simon Flexner, Charles O. Heydt, and Jerome D. Greene, members of the Executive Committee, and Wickliffe Rose, a member of the Foundation, by invitation. These constituted the Executive Committee, except Starr J. Murphy, who was absent on his Summer vacation.

QUESTION NO. 15.

(a.) What is the Foundation's procedure in considering reports of investigators and in examining responsibility for such reports, i. e., is a separate copy sent to each member?

(b.) Is written confirmation, or suggestion or criticism invited? received?

(c.) Are reports submitted to any persons not members of the Foundation?

(d.) Has any procedure been decided upon with reference to the final consideration of Mr. King's report?

ANSWER.

(a.) (b.) and (c.) During the very short period of the Foundation's existence it has not set on foot many investigations such as the question seems to refer to, nor has it adopted any procedure in considering reports. Before undertaking an important piece of medical education in China, the Foundation appointed a Commission of three persons, who were sent to China and spent about four months in that country. Upon its return the Commission took a month in preparation of a very full and comprehensive report, copies of which were printed and sent to the members of the Foundation. In the case of the hookworm work in foreign countries, the Director General, Mr. Wickliffe Rose, was sent around the world, to visit the countries where the greatest infection was known to exist. Upon his return he presented written recommendations for the inauguration of work in certain countries, reported orally upon his observations and experiences during the journey, and filed with the Secretary his detailed notes in such form as to be available for reference by members of the Foundation. In any case where it might seem desirable to get outside expert opinion on a report made to the Foundation, such an opinion would undoubtedly be sought, as was the case with the report on medical work in China, which was shown to a number of persons interested in China whose opinions were considered valuable. In all such cases of reference to competent critics, the freest comment is invited, but no form, either written or oral, has been prescribed for the communication of such comment.

(d.) No procedure has been decided upon with reference to the final consideration of Mr. King's report.

QUESTION NO. 16.

(a.) Regarding the Committee of Leading Economists and Business Men, mentioned in your answer to our question 20, may we know the names, when appointed, the number of meetings held, the number of meetings attended by each member, the number and name of investigators, whether interim reports were sent to each committee member, and how long in advance of the meeting at which it was first considered?

(b) May we have a copy of any plans that were adopted in advance of the study and of the final report, or interim reports, which had been rendered at the time the industrial disturbances in Colorado caused the President of the Foundation to urge the present far-reaching study of industrial relations?

Conferred with Educators.

ANSWER.

(a) The question as to the desirability of establishing an institute or bureau for the study of economic questions has been informally discussed among members of the Foundation, both before and after its establishment. Personal conferences were also had with the following individuals: Dean Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, John Koren, President of the American Statistical Association; President Charles W. Eliot, and Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University. Authority to hold these personal conferences was given by a vote of the Foundation of Oct. 22, 1913, directing the Secretary "to invite suggestions as to the desirability of establishing an organization for the study of important social and economic questions vitally affecting the welfare of society at the present time." The result of these conferences, all of which were favorable to the establishment of some sort of agency for the scientific investigation of economic subjects, was reported to the Executive Committee at the meeting of Dec. 20, 1913, and it was understood that further conferences would be held. Acting upon this authority, the following gentlemen were invited to a conference at the office of the Foundation on March 18, 1914: Dean Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia University, Prof. Henry C. Emery of Yale University, and Prof. W. C. Mitchell of Columbia University. Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, and Jerome D. Greene represented the Foundation at this conference. The opinion of the economists present was that there were fields of inquiry on economic subjects, which for example, as would require the accumulation of a large body of statistics or the extension of research in different parts of the world, which a private agency, adequately supported for as many years as might prove necessary, could undertake to advantageously. Acting upon this advice, the Executive Committee of the Foundation, in session immediately after the conference, authorized by resolution the appointment of Messrs. Edwin F. Gay, (Chairman,) J. Laurence Laughlin, Thomas W. Page, Victor Morawetz, and Harry A. Wheeler as a committee "to consider further the desirability of establishing an institute for economic research, to make a selection of such problems of economic importance as would in their judgment be advantageously studied through such an agency, to recommend a method of organization, and to present an estimate of the approximate cost of initiating and carrying on the work to be first proposed." This committee reported, under date of Aug. 4, 1914, unanimously recommending that studies be initiated and be carried on for a year in some chosen field, with a view to discovering whether such studies, if continued and adequately maintained, would offer a sufficient prospect of fruitful results to justify the establishment of a more permanent bureau or institute. Four of the committee recommended the subject of prices as lying at the threshold of a great many important economic problems, while the fifth recommended a more limited and concrete problem, such as profit sharing. The committee, having been asked merely for advice as to the desirability of an agency for research and the best way of demonstrating both the need and the way of meeting it, did not feel called upon, and indeed were not asked, to make any research themselves. Consequently, there was no occasion for the committee to do more than hold two meetings and to confer among themselves by correspondence in formulating the report which was submitted under date of Aug. 4, 1914. The report came up for consideration at the stated meeting of the Rockefeller Foundation on Oct. 21, 1914. After a discussion in which the advantages of a separate organization for economic research and the possible objections thereto were considered at length, the opinion prevailed that no action should be taken at present, especially in view of the fact that since the question of establishing an institute for economic research had been under consideration, an investigation of industrial relations had been instituted under the direction of W. L. Mackenzie King.

(b.) It will be apparent from the answer to part (a) of this question that no written plans or reports had been rendered at the time referred to in part (b) of this question.

Industrial Inquiry Begun.

QUESTION NO. 17.

(a.) Regarding your answer to our question twenty-one, when did Mr. King actively begin work?

(b.) Have questions formulated by Mr. King yet been submitted to the Foundation or its Executive Committee?

(c.) Does your statement that the question of an outline has been left to Mr. King to decide, mean that the Foundation does not yet know in outline, or specifically, the questions to be asked by Mr. King?

ANSWER.

(a.) October 1, 1914.

(b.) This is answered by the answer to Question 8.

(c.) This also is best answered by the answer to Question 8.

QUESTION NO. 18.

(a.) What procedure is followed when engaging investigators to assist Mr. King?

e. g. Does Mr. King employ directly without describing qualifications to the Foundation?

(b.) Have minimum experience qualifications been formulated by the Foundation?

(c.) If there are certain questions asked regarding all who are considered for investigators, may we see copies of questions which call for evidence of special ability to conduct investigations in this field?

ANSWER.

(a) This question is perhaps best answered by referring to the procedure adopted in the appointment of Dr. Foerster. Mr. King made his own selection of the person whom he desired to have prepare the bibliography, and after estimating the time and assistance required for the work, made a recommendation, with reasons therefor, to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, who submitted Mr. King's recommendation to the Committee for approval.

(b.) No.

(c.) There are no such questions. These questions are perhaps best answered by the answer to Question 8.

QUESTION NO. 19.

Will it be possible to secure in time for the hearings, if not

VILLA SAYS TAMPICO WILL SOON BE HIS

About to Take San Luis Potosi Also, He Wires—Aims to Hold Coal and Oil Lands.

OBREGON BEATS ZAPATISTAS

Another Carranza General Retakes Guadalajara, Recently Captured by Angeles for Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Francisco Villa, Commander in Chief of the military forces of the Provisional Convention Government in Mexico City, is now carrying on important military operations which seek to take over control of the coal and oil fields of Mexico. Villa is personally conducting the campaign which has the capture of Tampico as its object. The coal fields of Mexico are situated in the State of Coahuila in the Feunte, Sabinas, and Las Esperanzas Basins. Gen. Felipe Angeles, who is in control of Monterey, the capital of Neuvo Leon, and has a strong Villa force at Reata, in Coahuila, just north of Saltillo, has been intrusted with the campaign which seeks to drive the Carrancista force out of the Coahuila coal fields.

Villa believes that if these two phases of his campaign are successful he will have delivered a body blow at the Carrancista cause. The possession of Tampico would not only vest the Villista Government with control over the oil region, but would provide it with its first port of entry on the Gulf of Mexico, enable it to collect customs dues, to import munitions and supplies, and to strengthen itself with the foreign industrial interests by taking a liberal attitude toward the operation of the oil wells.

That Gen. Villa is now concentrating his attention on the Tampico campaign was indicated in this dispatch received tonight by Enrique C. Llorene, Confidential Agent of the Provisional Government:

Aguascalientes, Jan. 24.

San Luis Potosi will fall tomorrow or the day after and in a few days more Tampico will fall.

Gen. Villa has been at Aguascalientes more than a week working out the details of his campaign against Tampico. This campaign had been planned and was about to be initiated when Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, then Provisional President of the Villa Government in Mexico City, fled from the capital on Jan. 16. This delayed the Villa campaign nearly a week.

According to messages received by the Villa agency here, a strong force has been concentrated at San Luis Potosi, and if Villa's plans for the capture of that place materialize the Villa army will be sent along the National Railway of Mexico eastward from San Luis Potosi toward Tampico. It is Gen. Villa's expectation that Gen. Carrera Torres, who recently captured Ciudad Victoria, the principal point on the railroad between Tampico and Monterey, will co-operate with him in the attack on Tampico. The Villa forces are to move south from Victoria while the Villa forces proceed eastward from San Luis Potosi.

Nothing definite has been received here regarding the present whereabouts of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, the Provisional President, who has initiated an anti-Villa military campaign, and has been appealing to Carrancista Generals to join his movement. Gutierrez went northward from Pachuca, capital of Hidalgo, toward the State of San Luis Potosi. He was understood to have gone into the southeastern angle of San Luis Potosi State, in what is known as the Huasteca Potosina region, which is tapped by no railroad line. From this region he is expected to try to make his way toward Rio Verde and Hidalgo, where his troops have been stationed, but if unsuccessful in effecting a junction it is possible he may seek refuge in Vera Cruz State, near Tuxpam.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Jan. 24.—Gen. Miguel Dieguez and Francisco Trujello have taken Guadalajara, the historic capital of Jalisco, after severe engagement with Gen. Julio Medina, the Villista leader. This town has been taken and retaken many times during the three years of war, and Villa's forces in command of Angeles were the last to capture it, after a siege of nine days. Gen. Dieguez was driven into Tepic, on the West Coast, where he recruited his forces with the assistance of the loyal Constitutionalist leaders, returned and penetrated into the town before Medina was aware of his strength.

Villa has ordered all official communications addressed to him to be sent to Monterey, which he has announced as his base for a general campaign against Tampico. He has ordered Gen. Felipe Angeles to proceed against Tampico from the northwest, and will himself undertake a flank movement with his mounted infantry. While no definite announcement has yet been made, it is generally believed in Juarez that the eastern campaign has been a series of repulses for Villa's forces.

Villa has found himself short of competent, trained commanders. Gens. Aguirre Benavides, Chao, and Eulalia Gutierrez have taken the field against Villa. Unable to control either of the Zapatas, Villa relies chiefly on Angeles and Raul Madero.

OBREGON REPORTS VICTORY.

Defeat of Strong Zapata Force Announced at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 24.—A statement of the War Department says Gen. Obregon has defeated a strong force of Zapatistas at San Lorenzo, the junction of the Interoceanic and Mexican Railways, capturing two trains and cannon.

Tampico is quiet. The Zapatista General, Sarraiaga, sentenced to death by court-martial, has been freed by order of Gen. Carranza.

Effort to Extradite Cardenas.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24.—Provisional President Roque Gonzales Garza is seeking the extradition of ex-Mayor Francisco Cardenas from Guatemala, where he is held a prisoner. Cardenas is considered accountable as one of those responsible for the death of ex-President Francisco Madero.

BAUER AND CASALS AGAIN.

The Two Artists Play at a Concert of the Friends of Music.

The Society of the Friends of Music was wise in seizing the opportunity to present to its audience Messrs. Pablo Casals and Harold Bauer in an "extra" concert yesterday afternoon. The conjunction of two artists so finely paired in their musicianship and their views as to ensemble playing and so intimately acquainted with each other's style, is none too frequent. The result yesterday, as it was in their first appearance together a week ago, was a concert of fine artistic distinction. It is unfortunate that the repertory of the violoncello in sonatas and solo pieces is small, and its limitations were already suggested in yesterday's concert, when the two artists played together first Beethoven's Sonata in F, Op. 5, No. 1, a work of the master's earliest period, of much grace and charm; characteristic, indeed, but characteristic of the influence upon him as a youth of twenty-six of Haydn and Mozart and Handel. Then Bach's Sonata in C minor, Op. 32, one of the works in which the French master has made a few musical ideas go a long way through ingenuity and skill rather than inspiration.

The delicacy, spirit, and flowing brilliancy with which they played these contatas gave unceasing pleasure. Their results were of consummate finish and were attained through an identical artistic spirit that animated them both in all matters of phrasing, rhythm, tempo, the expression of a melody, and in balance between the two parts. Each was also heard alone. Mr. Bauer played Schumann's "Carnaval" with a wealth of poetical fancy, imagination, picturesque detail, and rich tonal coloring. Mr. Casals was heard in Bach's G major solo siute, of which he played the seven movements; and there was in his playing consummate repose, clarity, breadth of utterance, and especially that rhythmic incisiveness that gave it an intense vitality. Mr. Casals's strongest point in this performance was not his depth or richness of tone; but it was nobly beautiful in the true spirit of Bach.

YACHT ASHORE IN STORM.

Strikes on Diamond Shoals—Life Savers Balked by Heavy Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 24.—A yacht painted white and believed to be a sailer with an auxiliary gasoline power engine was tonight hard and fast ashore on the treacherous shore of Diamond Shoals in a driving storm and misty rain.

The news reached Norfolk over the Weather Bureau coast wire from the Diamond Shoals Life Saving Station. The life savers were standing by, but at a late hour the heavy seas had prevented them from answering the distress signals. It was said that the yacht was in a precarious condition, and probably could not hold together the rest of the night.

A revenue cutter near the scene was notified by wireless of the yacht's location, but at 8 o'clock reported that she had been unable to find the distressed vessel owing to the dense mist enveloping the coast. She said she was continuing the search.

THAW IN TOMBS AND GOES TO CHAPEL

Continued from Page 1.

O'Brien, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, who has been retained as counsel for Thaw. "There is only a single issue presented, and that is: Is Thaw sane or insane? If he is insane, he should be sent to an asylum. If he is sane, then it is a monstrous thing that he should have been kept in Matteawan. On that subject I shall confine my efforts to free him."

Morgan J. OBrien, Jr., who is associated with the Thaw counsel, also was asked about the plans. He had little information to give, but said that Philander C. Knox, who was reported to have severed his connection with the case, was still in the fight to free Thaw. Mr. Knox, however, will not be present at the arraignment to-morrow.

Mrs. Thaw, the prisoner's mother, refused to see newspaper men, sending word that she had no statement to make. Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, his wife, showed little interest in his arrival here. She appeared in the afternoon at the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn, and then packed up to leave the city on a tour out of town. Abel I. Smith, Jr., issued this statement in the evening:

"Even though bail should be fixed for Harry Thaw, it is possible that we will make no effort whatever to furnish it. Just what our next steps will be has not yet been decided. Whatever action is to be taken will be determined after we have had a conference.

"This matter of bringing the prisoner back to New York on a writ of habeas corpus is certainly a peculiar one. The State of New York, according to the Attorney General's office itself, is entirely indifferent as to whether the conspiracy charge is decided for or against Thaw. The State of New York, they say, has done its full duty by the State of New Hampshire in getting the prisoner back here. This is very significant.

"Harry Thaw is all right. In the months in which he was in New Hampshire he had a hundred opportunities to escape. He didn't try to get away and he had no objection to coming back to New York. I think it is a better time now than ever before to fight for Thaw's freedom. Public sentiment seems to have swung around so that it is with him heartily, and that augurs well for our success."

It is believed that Friday will be set as the day for Thaw to plead.

THAW'S LONG LEGAL RECORD.

What the Shooting of Stanford White in 1906 Led To.

The Thaw case, with its ramifications, has dragged through the courts for eight and a half years. Its chronology is as follows:

1906.

June 25—Thaw shot and killed Stamford White on Madison Square Roof Garden.

1907.

Jan. 22—Thaw's trial for murder started.
March 20—District Attorney Jerome halted trial to prove him insane. Thaw bitterly opposed proceeding.
April 5—Commissioned pronounced him sane.
April 12—Jury disagreed.

1908.

Feb. 1—Thaw acquitted by jury on second trial, on the ground of insanity. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan.
April 22—Thaw applied to Justice Morschauser for his first writ of habeas corpus.
May 6—Dr. Amos T. Baker of Matteawan opposed release in his return on writ.
May 14-17—District Attorney Jerome directed fight on writ at hearings.
May 25—Justice Morschauser dismissed writ, asserting release would be "dangerous to the public."
June 13—Justice Morschauser denied Thaw's application to be transferred to Middletown State Hospital.
June 29—Thaw demanded a jury trial to prove his sanity.
Sept. 16—Justice Mills denied application.

1909.

Jan. 4—Thaw appealed from Justice Mills's decision.
July 7—Appellate Division denied appeal.
July 14—Justice Mills heard application for release on the ground Thaw was then sane.
Aug. 12—Justice Mills ordered Thaw returned to Matteawan, dismissing second writ.
Aug. 28—Court of Appeals sustained Appellate Division decision that Justice Mills was justified in denying jury trial.
Dec. 30—United States Supreme Court refused to review action of Court of Appeals.

1912.

April 15—Justice Stapleton issues third habeas corpus writ.
July 26—Justice Keogh dismissed third writ.
Feb. 23—J. N. Anhut accused of offering Dr. J. R. Russell, Superintendent of Matteawan $20,000 to aid in freeing Thaw.

1913.

March 1—Thaw got fourth habeas corpus writ in New York County.
March 6—Counsel William A. Stone withdrew fourth writ on hearing before Justice Giegerich owing to Anhut scandal.
May 15—Thaw testified against Anhut, stating he hoped by his bearing and testimony to substantiate his claim to sanity.
May 18—Anhut found guilty.
Aug. 17—Thaw Escaped from Matteawan in fast motor car.
Aug. 19—Arrsted at Coaticook, Canada.
Aug. 22—Attorney General Carmody appointed W. T. Jerome as Special Deputy Attorney General in proceedings.
Sept. 10—Thaw deported from Canada and arrested in New Hampshire.
Oct. 24—Indicted with four of the men who, it was alleged, helped him to escape from Matteawan.
Nov. 9—Gov. Felker of New Hampshire acceded to request for extradition; Federal writ held Thaw.
Dec. 8—Thaw applies for bail.
Dec. 10—Judge Aldrich ruled that United States District Court in New Hampshire must pass on Thaw's sanity before deciding motion for bail.
Dec. 18—Judge Aldrich appointed Sanity Commission.

1914.

Jan. 12—Commission found Thaw sane in bail inquiry.
April 14—Habeas corpus writ granted by Judge Aldrich; Supreme Court to decide on bail.
June 8—Thaw applied for bail.
June 15—Application for bail denied by United States Supreme Court, which refused Thaw permission to visit Pittsburgh.
Dec. 22—United States Supreme Court ruled New Hampshire must surrender Thaw to New York on conspiracy charge.

Thaw has employed many lawyers and the foregoing list does not enumerate various legal actions in which they clashed with the prisoner over fees and similar questions.

SAYS JAPAN DOESN'T WANT PHILIPPINES

His People See No Reason Why U. S. Should Shift Burden, Dr. Iyenaga Asserts.

PRAISE FROM DR. MABIE

Hamilton Holt Also Eulogizes Japanese at Rabbi Wise's Free Synagogue.

How to maintain peace between the United States and Japan was discussed at the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall, yesterday morning by Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, associate editor of The Outlook; Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, and Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, former lecturer in the University of Chicago, a former official of the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio. In introducing the speakers, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, said that they were among the three best-informed men on American-Japanese affairs now in this country.

Mr. Holt was the first speaker. He upheld the Japanese protest against the alien land owning laws of California, and severely criticised the immigration laws as they affect the Japanese. He said he did not believe that Japanese laborers should be permitted to immigrate to the United States in great numbers, but he considered it necessary that a law be framed and passed that would be just. Furthermore, he said that if a man is permitted to land in this country for the purpose of making America his permanent home, it was but a matter of simple justitce that that man, regardless of color or creed, should be permitted to become an American citizen.

Mr. Holt referred to the cordial nature of the relations between the two countries up to the close of the Russo-Japanese war and deplored the sudden change that was noted in this country following the victory of the Japanese over the Russians, when such talk as "The Japanese are getting a little bit too cocky" and "The Japanese should be taught a lesson" was heard in various sections of the country.

"President Roosevelt, it is now known, sent the fleet around the world," said Mr. Holt, "to impress the Japanese, and they turned the other cheek and spent a million dollars entertaining that fleet. The report that was circulated concerning a treaty between Japan and Mexico was a fake."

Dr. Iyenaga deplored the California incident, but was optimistic, and said he was certain that the matter, now in process of adjustment, would be settled to the satisfaction of the people of both countries. He ridiculed the claim sometimes made by what he termed "yellow newspapers" that Japan wanted the Philippine Islands. He said he agreed with President Taft that there was still a lot of work to be done before those islands were ready for self-government.

"It is well for the American people to know," he said, "and know once for all, that Japan does not want the Philippines, and if you offered them to her she would not accept them. We can see no reason why the United States should shift that burden to the shoulders of Japan.

"If I were to address a Japanese audience on America," added Dr. Iyenaga, "I would proceed somewhat in the following fashion:

My Fellow Citizens: In dealing with the American people study with care their temperament and idiosyncrasies, learn with devotion their ways and modes of thought, appreciate their good and good parts, and they will not fail to reciprocate. Be frank, open-hearted, and speak out your heart without reserve and mincing words. If any act of injustice is done by them unto you be patient, but firm, in your stand.

Most of all, do your best to make known to them Japan and the Japanese, for the vast majority of the Americans are quite ignorant of your thoughts, ideals, and conditions. This is the only way to make friends of Americans and keep peace forever with America.

Dr. Mabie, who spoke last, said in part:

"In her entire history, since she came into the modern world, Japan has never departed from her traditional courtesy in her relations with the United States. She has never once given us cause for offense, and why then should we ask how can we keep the peace with Japan? In view of Japan's unbroken friendship this question is a reflection on our intelligence and our honor. The danger to peace is not in Japan. It is here in the United States.

"The fear that Japanese will come in great numbers has alarmed the Pacific Coast and feeds the agitation against immigration from Japan. There are many reasons why the immigration of people bred under radically different economic conditions should be regulated and limited. The question, however, can be dealt with without friction if it is done in Washington, for it is a national not a State, matter.

"A group of men in this country are saying, in season and out of season, that there must be war with Japan. They are trying to plant that idea deep in the American conciousness. Not long ago a leading newspaper said that every one knows that war with Japan is inevitable. As a matter of fact no one knows any such thing.

"Every movement on the part of Japan, however normal and legitimate, and every anti-Japanese utterance in this country is taken up by the sensational newspapers and exploited, and in turn is taken up by the yellow press of Japan, which is just as violent and unscrupulous as is our own. There is danger that ultimately this steady irritation may create in Japan a feeling of antagonism which the Government may not be able to control.

"Peace is founded upon and can be preserved only by justice. The Japanese are extremely sensitive to courtesy and friendliness. Their friendship is an asset of immense value to us. To keep peace with Japan we need, first, to treat them fairly. All difference with them can be adjusted by diplomacy. We must treat them with courtesy, precisely as we treat any other first class nation. We must use imagination. Our relations with the East can be intelligently settled only by men of vision who can look ahead and see what the great development coming in the East is going to mean in the modern world."

DACIA'S SAILING DELAYED.

Unfavorable Weather Conditions Given by Captain as the Reason.

GALVESTON, Jan. 24.—The steamship Dacia, loaded with cotton for Rotterdam, did not depart today as was expected. George McDonald, her Captain, said that weather conditions were still unfavorable.

Her agent said the time of the steamer's departure was now the problem of her master.

No Imperial Conference in 1915.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 24.—It is learned on high authority that the Imperial conference, which had been suggested by Australian statesmen and in some quarters in Great Britain, will not be held this year. Communications have passed between the Canadian and Imperial Governments on the subject, and it is understood that after a free exchange of views it was decided that the conference should be postponed until after the war, or at least for the present year. This decision is believed to be largely due to the fact that the conditions after the war will be so changed that the conference could not at the present time make any definite decision as to the Imperial defense policy which the new circumstances will demand.

Gold Medal to Prof. R. H. Richards.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The gold medal of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America is to be awarded this year to Robert H. Richards, Professor Emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his development of refressing processes. The presentation will be made at the meeting of the society in March.

TO PAY COSTA RICA ALSO.

Treaty to Give $1,500,000 for Rights Claimed in Canal Route.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The United States Government has begun the negotiation of a new treaty with Costa Rica designed to compensate the latter country for its rights in the interoceanic canal route over whih this country is seeking to gain ontrol by a treaty with Niaragua, now pending before the United States Senate.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which recently reported the Nicaraguan treaty favorably, will soon receive from the State Department the new treaty expressly recognizing the rights of Costa Rica in the route. Although no price has as yet been fixed for an option on Costa Rica's rights, it is understood that $1,500,000 is approximately the sum under consideration.

The United States is also preparing to negotiate with Salvador and Honduras, as well as Nicaragua, for the purchase of a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, whose waters touch all three countries.

These acts are proposed in line with the policy of the Washington Administration to conserve good relations with Central America. Secretary Bryan, too, is considering a plan for a personal visit to the Central American countries on his return trip from the opening of the Panama Canal in March.

Negotiations for the new treaty with Costa Rica have been begun both through the Costa Rican Legation in Washington and the American Legation at San Jose.

When the pending treaty with Nicaragua was first proposed in the latter part of the Taft Administration and again submitted by the Wilson Administration, the Government of Costa Rica protested, because the River San Juan, forming the first stage of the route, runs for many miles from the Atlantic Ocean as the natural boundary between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The boundary was established through an award of the United States Government, acting as mediator, and by its protocols Nicaragua pledged herself not to negotiate for the sale of the canal route without consulting Costa Rica.

As the pending treaty contains an arrangement between Nicaragua and the United States for the purchase of the Bay of Fonseca, it awakened a protest from Honduras and Salvador, who claim rights in this bay.

AUTOS MAIM AND SPEED ON.

Stop to Put Out Light After Running Down Boy in Brooklyn.

A red five-passenger touring car knocked down John Murphy, 47 years old, a laborer, of 409 East Eighty-fifth Street, as he was crossing Eighty-fifth Street at First Avenue last night and continued on its way without a halt. Murphy was taken to the Reception Hospital, suffering from a possible fractured shoulder and lacerations of the scalp.

Policeman Cotter of the Stapleton Station was struck and knocked down late yesterday afternoon in Richmond Road, Staten Island, by an automobile driven by Ernest Calder of 223 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton. Calder took the policeman into the automobile and drove to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He will recover.

Clarence Laurence, chauffeur for E. M. Benford, of Mount Vernon, tried to turn out of the way of a New Rochelle car at First Street and Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, yesterday when his steering gear broke and the machine swerved between a stone wall and a car bound for 177th Street, New York. The motorman reversed his power, but the automobile struck $3,500, was wrecked. The chauffeur escaped.

The trolley was crowded with passengers and the impact threw half a dozen of them to the floor. Policeman Wm. Day arrested the chauffeur for violating traffic rules as he was on the wrong side of the street. The vestibule of the trolley was smashed and traffic on the New York line was tied up for nearly an hour.

An empty taxicab, driven by David Henig of 980 Simpson Street, Brooklyn, skidded on the slippery pavement on Eastern Parkway, near Broadway, Brooklyn, last night, in spite of the fact that there were chains on its tires, and crashed into the rear of another taxicab driven by Charles Olinsky, throwing the four occupants of the front car out of their seats and smashing the windows.

Dr. William Winters of 240 Hull Street, who saw the accident, attended the injured. J. Hollock of 126 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, had his right arm broken, Eva Berkman of 1,955 East Moyamensing Street, Philadelphia, suffered severe lacerations of the face and head, and Leo Marks, 7 years old, and Maude Marks, 5 years, both of 129 Fountaine Street, East New York, were bruised and shaken up.

REDS RUN CHURCH MEETING.

Unemployed Conference Given Over to Harangues.

Anarchists, Socialists, single taxers and members of the I. W. W. attended the conference at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night, to hear a discussion of unemployment. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes presided, and the principal speaker was the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who said the working man wanted economic and social justice, not charity. The church had no solution for the unemployed problem, but was doing all it could to help conditions, he said:

Sam Hartman of the Unemployed League, who said he is an anarchist, denounced capitalism, ministers of the gospel in general, and the church in particular. "The church is the biggest beggar on earth," Hartman yelled, while his followers applauded. The speaker told in detail of the visit of Bouck White to the Calvary Baptist Church, and held Tannenbaum up as a martyr.

Ralph Simons, who also said he is an anarchist, declared: "The workers ought to start a Revolution and overturn things. That would accomplish something. If they haven't the courage to fight for their rights they are not true men."

In the open discussion that followed the speaking, a man in the audience suggested that Mayor Mitchel and Comptroller Prendergast be impeached for not helping the unemployed.

CARUSO TO SAIL FEB. 20.

Metropolitan Tenor Will Make His Monte Carlo Debut March 9.

Correspondence has passed between Enrico Caruso and the impresario of the Casino at Monte Carlo during the last few days on the subject of his first appearance there, and it became known yesterday that it was settled the Metropolitan tenor would make his début in Monte Carlo on March 9 as Rhadames in "Aida." He sails from this country on Feb. 20 on the Duca d'Aosta.

The definiteness of this information has tended to set at rest the many rumors that have been manufactured as to the "real" reasons of Caruso's leaving the Metropolitan before his season was over, and makes it evident that the Prince of Monaco intends to have an opera season and wants the world's greatest tenor as an attraction to draw tourists there.

A person well informed on foreign conditions as they affect music has said that the French Government agreed with the authorities of the Riviera that soon after the first of the year it would stop sending wounded French soldiers into the district to recuperate, since the presence of large numbers of them would have an effect that was not conducive to gayety on the part of those who went there.

THIS NATION FAIR, BRYAN ASSERTS

Continued from Page 1.

not upon the neutral, to prevent cable communication.

A more important reason, however, at least from the point of view of a neutral Government, is that messages sent out from a wireless station in neutral territory may be received by belligerent warships on the high seas. If these messages, whether plain or in cipher, direct the movement of warships or convey them information as to the location of an enemy's public or private vessels, the neutral territory becomes a base of naval operations, to permit which would be essentially unneutral.

As a wireless message can be received by all stations and vessels within a given radius, every message in cipher, whatever its intended destination, must be censored, otherwise military information may be sent to warships off the coast of a neutral. It is manifest that a submarine cable is incapable of becoming a means of direct communication with a warship on the high seas; hence its use cannot, as a rule, make neutral territory a base for the direction of naval operations.

2. *Censorship of mails and in some cases repeated destruction of American letters on neutral vessels.*

As to the censorship of mails, Germany, as well as Great Britain, has pursued this course in regard to private letters falling into their hands. The unquestioned right to adopt a measure of this sort makes objection to it inadvisable.

It has been asserted that American mail on board of Dutch steamers has been repeatedly destroyed. No evidence to this effect has been filed with the Government, and therefore no representations have been made. Until such a case is presented in concrete form, this Government would not be justified in presenting the matter to the offending belligerent. Complaints have come to the department that mail on board neutral steamers has been opened and detained, but there seem to have been few cases where the mail from neutral countries has not been finally delivered. When mail is sent to belligerent countries open and is of a neutral and private character, it has not been molested, so far as the records disclose.

(3) *Searching of American vessels for German and Austrian subjects on the high seas and in territorial waters of a belligerent.*

So far as this Government has been informed, no American vessels on the high seas, with two exceptions, have been detained or searched by belligerent warships for German and Austrian subjects. One of the exceptionh to which reference is made is now the subject of a rigid investigation, and vigorous representations have been made to the offending Government. The other exception, where certain German passengers were made to sign a promise not to take part in the war, has been brought to the attention of the offending Government with a declaration that such procedure, if true, is an unwarranted exercise of jurisdiction over American vessels in which this Government will not acquiesce.

An American private vessel entering voluntarily the territorial waters of a belligerent becomes subject to its municipal laws, as do the persons on board the vessel.

There have appeared in certain publications the assertion that failure to protest in these cahes is an abandonment of the principle for which the United States went to war in 1812. If the failure to protest were true, which it is not, the principle involved is entirely different from the one appealed to against unjustifiable impressment of Americans in the British Navy in time of peace.

(4) *Submission without protest to British violations of the rules regarding absolute and conditional contraband, as laid down in the Hague Conventions, the Declaration of London, and international law.*

There is no Hague Convention which deals with absolute or conditional contraband and, as the Declaration of London is not in force, the rules of international law only apply. As to the articles to be regarded as contraband, there is no general agreement between nations. It is the practice of a century, either in times of peace or war, upon the break of war to declare the articles which it will consider as absolute or conditional contraband. It is true that a neutral Government is seriously affected by this declaration, as the rights of its subjects to trade are limited and impaired. But the rights and interests of belligerents and neutrals are opposed in respect to contraband articles and trade and there is no tribunal to which questions of difference may be readily submitted.

The record of the United States in the past is not free from criticism. When neutral this Government has stood for a restricted list of absolute and conditional contraband, as a belligerent, we have contended for a liberal list, according to our conception of the necessities of the case.

The United States has made earnest representations to Great Britain in regard to the seizure and detention by the British authorities of all American ships or cargoes bona fide destined to neutral ports, on the ground that such seizures and detentions were contrary to the existing rules of international law. It will be recalled, however, that American courts have established various rules bearing on these matters. The rule of continuous voyage has been not only asserted by American tribunals, but extended by them.

They have exercised the right to determine from the circumstances whether the ostensible was the real destination. They have held that a shipment of articles of contraband to a neutral port "to order," from which, as a matter of fact, cargoes had been transshipped to the enemy, is conclusive evidence that the cargo is really destined to the enemy, instead of to the neutral port of delivery. It is thus seen that some of the doctrines which appear to bear harshly upon neutrals at the present time are analogous to or outgrowths of principles applied by the United States when it was a belligerent. The Government, therefore, cannot consistently protest against the application of rules which it has followed in the past, unless they have not been practiced as heretofore.

(5) *Acquiescence without protest to the inclusion of copper and other articles in the British lists of absolute contraband.*

The United States has now under consideration the question of the right of a belligerent to include copper among articles in its list of absolute contraband instead of in its list of conditional contraband. As the Government of the United States has in the past placed "all articles from which ammunition is manufactured" in its contraband list, and has declared copper to be among such materials, it necessarily finds some embarrassment in dealing with the subject.

Moreover, there is no instance of the United States acquiescing in Great Britain's seizure ofc opper shipments. In every case in which it has been done vigorous representations have been made to the British Government, and the representatives of the United States have pressed for the release of the shipments.

(6) *Submission without protest to interference with American trade to neutral countries is conditional and absolute contraband.*

The fact that the commerce of the United States is interrupted by Great Britain is consequent upon the superiority of her navy on the high seas. History shows that whenever a country has possessed that superiority, our trade has been interrupted and that few articles essential to the prosecution of the war have been allowed to reach its enemy from this country. The Department's recent note to the British Government, which has been made public, in regard to detentions and seizures of American vessels and cargoes, is a complete answer to this complaint.

Certain other complaints aimed at the loss of profit in trade, which must include at least in part trade in contraband with Germany; while other complaints demand the prohibition of trade in contraband, which appears to refer to trade with the Allies.

(7) *Submission without protest to interruption of trade in conditional contraband consigned to private persons in Germany and Austria, thereby supporting the policy of Great Britain to cut off all supplies from Germany and Austria.*

As no American vessel so far as known has attempted to carry conditional contraband to Germany or Austria-Hungary no ground of complaint has arisen out of the seizure or condemnation by Great Britain of an American vessel with a belligerent destination. Until a case arises and the Government has taken action upon it, criticism is premature and unwarranted. The United States in its note of Dec. 28 to the British Government strongly contended for the principle of freedom of trade in articles of conditional contraband not destined to the belligerent's forces.

(8) *Submission to British interference with trade in petroleum, rubber, leather, wool, &c.*

Petrol and other petroleum products have been proclaimed by Great Britain as contraband of war. In view of the absolute necessity of such products to the use of submarines, aeroplanes and motors, the United States Government has not yet reached the conclusion that they are improperly included in a list of contraband. Military operations today are largely a question of motive power through mechanical devices. It is therefore difficult to argue successfully against the inclusion of petroleum among the articles of contraband. As to the detention of cargoes of petroleum going to neutral countries, this Government has, thus far, successfully obtained the release in every case of detention or seizure which has been brought to its attention.

Great Britain and France have placed rubber on the absolute contraband list, and leather on the conditional contraband list. Rubber is extensively used in the manufacture and operation of motors, and, like petrol, is regarded by some authorities as essential to motive power today. Leather is even more widely used in cavalry and infantry equipment. It is understood that both rubber and leather, together with wool, have been embargoed by most of the belligerent countries. It will be recalled that the United States has in the past exercised the right of embargo upon exports of any commodity which might aid the enemy's cause.

(9) *The United States has not interfered with the sale to Great Britain and her allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms, and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict.*

There is no power in the Executive to prevent the sale of ammunition to the belligerents. The duty of a neutral to restrict trade in munitions of war has never been imposed by international law or by municipal statute. It has never been the policy of this Government to prevent the shipment of arms or ammunition into belligerent territory, except in the case of neighboring American Republics, and then only when strife prevailed. Even to this extent the belligerents in the present conflict, when they were neutrals, have never, so far as the records disclose, limited the sale of munitions of war. It is only necessary to point to the enormous quantities of arms and ammunition furnished by manufacturers in Germany to the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war, and in the recent Balkan wars, to establish the general recognition of the propriety of th etrade by a neutral nation.

It may be added, that on the 15th of December last, the German Ambassador, by direction of his Government, presented a copy of a memorandum of the Imperial German Government which, among other things, set forth the attitude of that Government toward traffic in contraband of war by citizens of neutral countries. The Imperial Government stated that "under the general principles of international law, no exception can be taken to neutral States letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through neutral territory," and that the adversaries of Germany, "under the present circumstances, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, authorized to "draw on the United States contraband of war, and especially arms worth billions of marks."

Those principles, as the Ambassador stated, have been accepted by the United States Government in the statement issued by the Department of State on Oct 15 last, entitled "Neutrality and Trade in Contraband." Acting on the principle that the propositions there set forth, the United States has itself taken no part in contraband traffic, and has, so far as possible, lent its influence toward equal treatment for all belligerents in the matter of purchasing arms and ammunition of private persons in the United States.

(10) *The United States has not suppressed the sale of dumdum bullets to Great Britain.*

On Dec. 5 last, the German Ambassador addressed a note to the Department, stating that the British Government had ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company 20,000 "riot guns," Model 1897, and 50,000,000 "buckshot cartridges" for use in such guns. The Department replied that it saw a published statement of the Winchester Company, the correctness of which the company has confirmed to the Department by telegraph. In this statement the company categorically denies that it has received an order for such guns and cartridges from, or made any sales of such material to the British Government, or to any other government engaged in the present war. The Ambassador further called attention to "information, the accuracy of which is not to be doubted," that 8,000,000 cartridges fitted with "mushroom bullets" had been delivered since October of this year by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company for the armament of the English Army.

In reply the Department referred to the letter of Dec. 10, 1914, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of New York to the Ambassador, called forth by certain newspaper reports of statements alleged to have been made by the Ambassador in regard to sales by that company of soft-nosed bullets. From this letter, a copy of which was sent to the Department by the company, it appears that instead of 8,000,000 cartridges having been sold, only a little over 117,000 were manufactured, and 109,000 were sold.

The letter further asserts that these cartridges were made to supply a demand for a better sporting cartridge with a soft-nosed bullet than had been manufactured theretofore; and that such cartridges cannot be used in the military rifles of any foreign powers. The company adds that its statements can be substantiated and that it is ready to give the Ambassador any evidence that he may require on these points. The Department further stated that it was also in receipt from the company of a complete detailed list of the persons to whom these cartridges were sold, and that from this list it appeared that the cartridges were sold to firms in lots of 10 to 2,000 and one lot of 4,000 to 4,000,000, and that only 960 cartridges went to British North America and 100 to British East Africa.

The department added that, if the Ambassador could furnish evidence that any other company is manufacturing and selling for the use of the contending armies in Europe cartridges whose use would contravene The Hague Conventions, the department would be glad to be furnished with this evidence, and that the President would, in case any American company is shown to be engaged in this traffic, use his influence to prevent so far as possible sales of such ammunition to the powers engaged in the European war, without regard to whether it is the duty of this Government upon legal or conventional grounds to take such action.

The substance of both the Ambassador's note and the department's reply have appeared in the press.

The department has received no other complaints of alleged sales of dumdum bullets by American citizens to belligerent Governments.

(11) *British warships are permitted to lie off American ports and intercept neutral vessels.*

The complaint is unjustified from the fact that representations were made to the British Government that the presence of war vessels in the vicinity of New York Harbor was offensive to this Government, and a similar complaint was made to the Japanese Government as to one of its cruisers in the vicinity of the port of Honolulu. In both cases the warships were withdrawn.

It will be recalled that in 1863 the department took the position that captures made by its vessels after hovering about neutral ports would not be regarded as valid. In the Franco-Prussian war President Grant issued a proclamation warning belligerent warships against hovering in the vicinity of American ports for purposes of observation or hostile acts. The same policy has been maintained in the present war, and in all of the recent proclamations of neutrality the President states that such practice by belligerent warships is "unfriendly and offensive."

(12) *Great Britain and her allies are allowed without protest to disregard American citizenship papers and passports.*

American citizenship papers have been disregarded in a comparatively few instances by Great Britain, but the same is true of all the belligerents. Bearers of American passports have been arrested in all the countries at war. In every case of apparent illegal arrest the United States Government has entered vigorous protests with request of release. The department does not know of any cases except one or two, which are still under investigation, in which naturalized Germans have not been released upon representations by this government. There have, however, come to the Department's notice authentic cases in which American passports have been fraudulently obtained and used by certain German subjects.

The Department of Justice has recently apprehended at least four persons of German nationality who, it is alleged, obtained American passports under pretense of being American citizens, and for the purpose of returning to Germany without molestation by her enemies during the voyage. There are indications that a systematic plan had been devised to obtain American passports through fraud for the purpose of securing safe passage for German officers and reservists desiring to return to Germany.

Such fraudulent use of passports by Germans themselves can have no other effect than to cast suspicion upon American passports in general. New regulations, however, requiring among other things the attaching of a photograph of the bearer to his passport, under the seal of the Department of State, and the vigilance of the Department of Justice, will doubtless prevent further misuse of American passports.

(13) *Change of policy in regard to loans to belligerents.*

War loans in this country were disapproved because inconsistent with the spirit of neutrality. There is a clearly defined difference between a war loan and the purchase of arms and ammunition. The policy of disapproving of war loans affects all Governments alike, so that the disapproval is not an unneutral act. The case is entirely different in the matter of arms and ammunition because prohibition of export not only might not, but in this case, would not, operate equally upon the nations at war. Then, too, the reason given for the disapproval of war loans is supported by other considerations which are absent in the case presented by the sale of arms and munitions. The taking of money out of the United States during such a war as this might seriously embarrass the Government in case it needed to borrow money, and it might also seriously impair this nation's ability to assist the neutral nations which, though not participants in the war, are compelled to bear a heavy burden on account of

Amortized Loans

What makes our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates secure?

Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal, thus regularly increasing the margin of security.

In addition, the principal and interest is guaranteed by us.

Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

135 Broadway New York — 203 Montague St. Brooklyn

JUST OUT

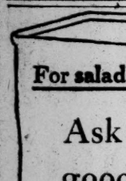
A New Novel by ZANE GREY

Here's a man-size novel of big events, clean, full of out-doors, called

The Lone Star Ranger

A rushing story of the wild border days of Texas in the early seventies, with their desperate contests between outlaws and rangers. Incident crowds upon incident—breathless escapes, deeds of thrilling adventures, manly chivalry, and devoted love.

At any Book Store
HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers



For salads and cooking

Ask any good grocer about

Wesson Oil

30 cents a quart

For your greater convenience also in the new 25 and 50 cent cans

At your grocers'

CIVIL SERVICE

Secretary
Committee on Social Welfare
Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
$5,000 a Year.

Applications for this examination will be received until

4 P. M. FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

This Committee will investigate the Social Welfare provisions now made by the City and will submit constructive recommendations toward their improvement and increase.

Duties: To conduct investigations, to formulate findings resulting from same; to examine and prepare material for calendars of this Committee.

Extended administrative experience in social service work is required.

MINIMUM AGE 25 YEARS.

Requirement of residence in New York State is waived for this examination.

Application blanks to be had at Application Bureau, Room 1,400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or sent by mail upon receipt of 4c. in stamps.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

MR. W. ST. JOHN RUSSELL

of The Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury is now at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, and would be glad to hear from

AMERICAN FIRMS
Anxious to Increase Their Export Business.

Share of trade worth over

Two Thousand Million Dollars

can be obtained at the minimum of expense. Appointments will be made with all who write.

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE

20 Cents

MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION

BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. — NEW YORK

Can you remember the date of that important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. $8 yearly, issued quarterly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WHITE HOUSE HAPPY OVER SHIPPING BILL

Harmony Restored in Senate by Conference Vote Binding Democrats to the Measure.

A VICTORY FOR MR. STONE

His Get-Together Speech Carried the Day—Republican Onslaught Now to be Vigorously Met.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A feeling of great satisfaction, almost elation, exists in Administration circles today. This feeling is due to what is regarded as the most satisfactory condition of Democratic Party affairs in the Senate for a long time. Yesterday's action of the conference of Democratic Senators in adopting a resolution binding the Democratic membership of that body to vote for President Wilson's Government Ship-Purchase bill is at the bottom of the happiness that prevails at the White House and among the close friends of the President.

To Senator William J. Stone of Missouri officials of the Administration are inclined to take off their hats. It was Senator Stone who offered the "binding" resolution in the conference and delivered a stirring speech appealing to party loyalty in connection with the ship-purchase measure. As Senator Stone put it, the attitude of a majority of the Senators on the bill was a test of their Democracy, and he insisted that for a Democratic Senator to vote against the bill was virtual treachery, not merely to the President but to the party.

As a result of Mr. Stone's supeech the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Only three Senators raised their voices in the negative, and these made no objection to a motion that the vote should be unanimous.

It is not the particular business of Senator Stone to assume the office of spokesman for the Administration, but it was a subject of remark among friends of the President today that recently Mr. Stone has been dependable whenever the Administration was criticised by Republican Senators. He has taken the brunt of the attacks on the President and on several occasions has been the only Democratic Senator who responded to allegations made against the Administration. From what was said in official quarters today many of the President's friends feel that Mr. Wilson should be under a deep debt of gratitude to the Missouri Senator.

Until Mr. Stone made his get-together speech in the conference yesterday, the Ship-Purchase bill was in a bad way. That much is admitted by some of its supporters. Comparatively few Democrats were regarded as having any heart in the proposed legislation, while some of the majority party in the Senate were emphatically opposed to its provisions. Generally, Democratic Senators did not approve the terms of the measure as it was introduced, even with changes from the House Ship-Purchase bill designed to head off the objection that it was the entering wedge in a policy of Government ownership. The bill, even in its modified form, provides for a Government-owned merchant marine, but it has been rendered less objectionable by an amendment granting authority to lease to private shipping interests vessels purchased under the Act.

Some Democratic Senators have insisted that the measure shall be amended so as to provide that while the Government may own merchant ships these vessels shall all be leased to private concerns. Most of yesterday's Senatorial conference was devoted to discussing this proposal, but the conference declined to make the desired change. This refusal emphasized the harmony that prevailed in the conference, and credit for the swift change in the feeling among Democratic Senators is being given to Senator Stone.

Beginning to-morrow, when the Democrats expect to propose the changes in the bill agreed upon in the several conferences, a fight to a finish will be under way in the Senate. Heretofore, the Democrats in the upper house have followed the policy of letting the Republicans do all the talking on the Ship Purchase bill. One reason for this negative attitude was that the Democrats hoped to tire out their political opponents. But the Republicans alleged, and with some warrant for the assertion, that the Democrats did not advance any arguments in support of the Ship Purchase scheme because the measure was not satisfactory to the Democratic party.

It has been no secret that a considerable number of Democratic Senators felt that the bill was contrary to Democratic principles. Some of them were afraid of the government ownership feature, while others were said to take the ground that the plan for the operation and control of merchant ships by the Federal Administration was nothing more or less than a subsidy scheme, to which the Democratic party is opposed on principle.

It is the expectation in Democratic circles that none of the accusations made by Republican Senators in the future debates on the bill will go unanswered. According to what was said tonight, Senator Vardaman is the only Democrat in the upper body of Congress who is likely to oppose the legislation. The Democrats are practically satisfied also that Senators La Follette, Clapp, Norris and Lenroot, Republicans, and Senator Poindexter, the only acknowledged member of the Progressive party in the Senate, will vote for the bill.

WILSON TO SPEAK FEB. 3.

Bryan, McAdoo, and Others Also to Address the Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A special business session has been set aside by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for President Wilson's address on the evening of Feb. 3.

The first of three members of the Cabinet who are to address the annual meeting of the Chamber will be Secretary Bryan, who will discuss American investments abroad.

The Administration view of the pending Shipping bill will be given by Secretary McAdoo, while Senator Burton of Ohio will present the opposition view.

Secretary Redfield will speak on the development of foreign commerce, and Gov. Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board, will discuss the Federal reserve system in its bearing on commercial relations.

The meetings are to last through Feb. 3, 4, and 5.

ROGERS INQUEST TODAY.

Coroner Flynn Summons Witnesses Who Were Before Grand Jury.

At the inquest over the two babies of Ida Sniffen Walters Rogers, now almost recovered in Lebanon Hospital from bichloride of mercury she took after giving poison to her children, tomorrow morning, Coroner William Flynn of the Bronx will examine practically the same witnesses who appeared before the Bronx Grand Jury.

The inquest will be held at the Coroner's Court, and the witnesses summoned are, Lorlys Elton Rogers, with whom Ida Sniffen Rogers lived as his wife; Dr. William Grant Hague, the Rogers family physician; Mrs. Katherine Burns, who lived in the same house, and was called in after the triple poisoning; Dr. David Greenberg, attending Mrs. Rogers at Lebanon Hospital; Coroner's Physician John Riegelman, and Detectives Walter Corbett and Michael Pickett.

Wilson and Goethals to Confer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — President Wilson will confer tomorrow with Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal, on general questions affecting the Canal Zone, including plans for the formal opening of the waterway in March.

MAY INVITE ARMY TO DINE.

Congressman Gardner Has Designs on Our Reserve Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts indicated tonight that he contemplated inviting the entire reserve army of the United States to dine with him in Washington. On the face of it the suggestion looks like a piece of extravagance on Mr. Gardner's part, but it loses that appearance when it is known that under the law providing for the formation of a trained reserve of former army men, the Government has succeeded in entering only sixteen names on its reserve army list.

Mr. Gardner seeks to give his suggested invitation a practical application. It is not merely to call attention to the inadequate size of the reserve army, but to demonstrate how quickly it can be mobilized in Washington to participate in the Massachusetts Congressman's hospitality.

Two of the sixteen reservists live in California and one of them in Porto Rico. Mr. Gardner said tonight that the National Press Club in Washington had been suggested as a good place to have the dinner, and that the function could be held in the Flemish Room there without any violation of the spirit of neutrality or overflow of the guests into the adjoining dining room.

According to Mr. Gardner, the rolls of the War Department show that the members of the reserve army are:

1, William J. Williams; 2, Hugo L. Anderson; 3, Leonard Neal; 4, Joseph Sturm; 5, Morris Klaif; 6, Antonio Schettino; 7, John Caramali; 8, Isaac Sohn; 9, Claud A. Card; 10, Morris Borskin; 11, John O. Kylen; 12, William Boriskin; 13, Charles Neukert; 14, Thomas Kelly; 15, William Schweigert; 16, Victor Vegas.

Concerning this list, Mr. Gardner said tonight: "It will be seen that almost every nation, every kindred, and every tongue would be represented at the dinner, and an interpreter might be needed to make the conversation of a general nature."

In addition to the two reservists from California and one from Porto Rico, there are in the reserve army two from Pennsylvania, ten from New York, and one from Indiana. The fact that there are only sixteen men in the reserves of the United States is published in the annual report of the Secretary of War.

FINDS INDIAN NO MONGOL.

Scientist Says He Belongs to Distinct American Race.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Indian Bureau gave out tonight an article by Arthur C. Parker, Archaeologist and Ethnologist of the University of the State of New York, in which the recent assertion of Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the North American Indian was not a Mongolian was sustained. Mr. Parker in his article says:

"There were native Indians, American Indians, in America thousands of years before there were such races as the Chinese or Tartars, Manchus or Turanians."

Continuing, he says:

"There have been theories that the Indians were the lost Welsh colonists, that they were shipwrecked Japanese, and even the Ten Lost Tribes. Science has proved beyond question the foolishness of these theories and any text book used in school or college that repeats these errors is now relegated to the heap of out-of-date books.

"No ethnologist known to the writer believes that the Indian is a sort of acclimated Chinaman or a descendant of the Mongols of Asia, but he may believe, and likely does, that the Indian descended from some parent stock that produced the Mongol, and for that matter the Caucasian and negro.

"The American Indian is the aboriginal American, and in his various divisions constitutes what is known to scientists as the American race, the most widely distributed race in the world. As such it inhabited two continents, which is to say the entire New World of the Western Hemisphere."

ARMY LEAGUE APPROVED.

Roosevelt and Taft Support Campaign for Military Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft have indorsed the work that is being conducted by the Army League to arouse interest in military preparedness. Col. Roosevelt has written to Frederic L. Huidekoper, Secretary of league, and Mr. Taft has expressed approval of its work to Henry L. Stimson of New York, who was Secretary of War in Mr. Taft's Cabinet. Following are the letters:

New York City, Jan. 0, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Huidekoper:

I wish most earnestly to congratulate the Army League through you on the work it is doing. No organiation in our country is fighting for a worthier and more patriotic cause. I shal lgive you all the support in my power and I urge every far-sighted and wise citizen of the United States who loves his country to join your organization.

With heartiest good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 17, 1915.

My Dear Stimson:

I am very glad that Frederic L. Huidekoper is taking part in the question of a common sense improvement of our military defense. He wrote some articles on the subject of the army that showed a very satisfactory and comprehensive knowledge of the condition of our military defense and what seemed sensible suggestions as to the methods of improvement. I am quite sure that any league influenced by his recommendations would not favor either military or supine neglect.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

WOMAN KILLED IN SUBWAY.

Discovered Dying on Track Near 137th St. Station by Motorman.

James Biggs, motorman of a southbound Subway express train, discovered a woman, dying of wounds, between the rails as he started to leave the station at 137th Street and Broadway last night.

The woman's right arm and right leg had been cut off. She was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where she died a few minutes later without recovering consciousness.

Nothing was found to identify her. She was between 40 and 45 years of age, and wore a black coat and skirt, a white waist, a black velvet hat, and dark tan shoes. A plain band ring on her finger was inscribed "G. J. G. to L. V., Oct., '89." She wore several medals of Catholic societies, a crucifix, and a small breastpin in the design of a forget-me-not.

Several witnesses were found who had seen the woman on the platform a few minutes before her body was found, but no one had seen her fall or jump off. The police could not learn whether she had walked down the tracks fifty feet from the station or whether she had been struck by a train and carried that far. Fred Schmidt, motorman of the train which left the station ahead of the one in charge of Biggs, was positive his train had not struck any one.

BENSEL VINDICATED BY HIS SUCCESSOR

State Engineer Williams Finds No Fault with Canal Policy of Retiring Official.

NEEDS $27,000,000 MORE

Declares Shortage Could Not Have Been Foreseen—Estimates Canal Is 85 Per Cent. Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Answering the question so often asked by Charles S. Whitman in his campaign last Fall, "What about Bensel?" there was issued from the Governor's office today a statement prepared by State Engineer Frank M. Williams which is construed as a complete vindication of the ex-State Engineer's policy in the construction of the Barge Canal.

Mr. Williams was State Engineer under the Hughes Administration in 1909 and 1910. Republicans had charge of the construction of the canal from 1903, when the project was started under Gov. Odell, until the Dix Administration, when Mr. Bensel took office. While Mr. Williams's report is a justification of the Republican canal programme, it is to the same degree a vindication of Mr. Bensel's work.

In his final report, submitted on Dec. 29, the retiring State Engineer declared that the canal was 80 per cent. completed; Mr. Williams reports that the canal is 85 per cent. completed. Mr. Williams asks for $27,000,000 to finish the canal, but he proclaims that the causes for the need of the increased fund could not be foreseen. He explains why the original $101,000,000 provided for the canal has proved too little; his statement reiterates the reasons assigned in Mr. Bensel's report, and, contrary to general expectation, makes no mention of alleged questionable letting of contracts by Mr. Bensel. Mr. Whitman's campaign charges against Mr. Bensel were based on the State Engineer's refusal to testify without promise of immunity before a New York County Grand Jury that was looking into Barge Canal contracts.

In regard to the shortage in the $101,000,000 canal fund, about which allegations have been rife about the Capitol since Jan. 1 as to Democratic misapplication of money, State Engineer Williams has this to say:

"The original estimate of the cost of these canals will prove itself to be closer to the mark than is usual in engineering works of like magnitude, as, for instance, the Panama Canal."

Mr. Williams's report says that the $101,000,000 has been overpledged in contracts to the extent of $1,500,000, but that these contracts were most important and that cessation of the work by Mr. Bensel toward the end of his administration would have meant to the State a loss of millions.

Money Exhausted by June 1.

Mr. Williams pleads for money to keep the work going on the Canal, pointing out that there is money enough now to continue construction work only until June 1. He has asked the Administration to authorize a one-mill direct tax, which would furnish $10,000,000, enough to complete the engineering features of the canal, leaving the damage claims to be taken care of by a bond issue or by other means.

The report issued by the Governor says:

"The State Engineer made the further statement that he did not intend to resign the office to which he has been elected, and that he proposes to give to the problem of building the Barge Canal, in which he is vitally interested, his whole-hearted effort."

Several days ago the State Engineer said that he had received an attractive offer to go back to building roads in Ohio and that he might accept. It was said that if money were not forthcoming for the Canal work, he would quit.

The State Engineer believes that the supplying by the State of money immediately to keep the canal work going will afford substantial assistance in solving the problem of the State's unemployed.

The Engineer's report says in part:

"I estimate that to complete the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals in accordance with the requirements of the law as it now stands will require an additional sum of $27,000,000. This estimate includes the completion of construction, engineering and incidental expenses of other departments and the settlement of damage claims of various kinds. If additional funds for this work are immediately provided, I believe that it will be possible to open the Barge Canal for barge navigation from Troy to Whitehall and from Waterford to Oswego at the opening of the season of navigation of 1916."

The report points out that the original 1903 estimate for the cost of engineering features was $84,000,000, and says that the total of such expenses will amount to $90,000,000. Explaining the $6,000,000 disparity, the report says:

Causes of the Shortage.

"The reasons for this shortage are principally as follows:

"In 1906 the Legislature amended the original Barge Canal law, giving power to the Canal Board to increase the width of locks from 28 feet to 45 feet, thus adding to the cost of construction about $2,500,000, without increasing the appropriation. Several smaller amendments passed by the Legislature added $250,000 worth of work.

"During the prosecution of the work up to 1911 the Canal Board negotiated settlements with railroads whose lines were crossed by new canal lines, providing by such settlements for the necessary changes in railroad grades and alignments and necessary railroad bridges. With the advent of the Democratic State Administration in 1911 the legality of the agreements already made was questioned, thereby throwing the matter into the courts. After three years, the Court of Appeals has upheld the settlements made prior to 1911. I believe that the loss by releiting of contracts and delay from this cause has added $4,000,000 to the cost of the canal, in addition to the overhead charges for running the various departments, which should not be estimated at less than an additional $1,000,000.

"Other reasons for the increased cost will be found in the increased cost of materials, particularly concrete; the Eight-Hour Labor law and the Workmen's Compensation law, both pieces of legislation passed subsequent to the making of the original estimates. Many charges have been made against the original appropriation under the head of incidental expenses which were not contemplated by the 1903 estimators.

"The total charge for engineering, including the charges for consulting engineers, amounts to $9,100,000.

Damage Claims Excessive.

"Under the head of property damages no provision was made in the 1903 estimate which at all adequately provided for the enormous damage claims filed, (which total $76,000,000,) or for the awards which have been made, which now amount to over $16,000,000. There have been filed land damage claims to the amount of $19,000,000; water power damage claims to the amount of $55,000,000; railroad crossing claims to the amount of $8,700,000, and damage claims by contractors of $7,000,000. Many of these claims are very excessive, and it is reasonable to believe that no just awards will reach much over one-third of the amount of the total sum claimed.

The report then takes up the question of the pledges to contractors of money in excess of the $101,000,000 fund. It had been charged by some republicans that this constituted a violation of the law on the part of Mr. Bensel, but Mr. Williams excuses the action on the ground of economy. The report says:

"At the present time the State has under contract work which will cost a little over $6,560,000 to complete. The total expenditures charged against the $101,000,000 appropriation up to Jan. 1 amounted to $96,000,000. It is apparent, therefore, that the State is at this moment obligated to an expenditure of $1,500,000 more than is available. The contracts now in force are of great importance, and I estimate that to cancel them at this time would involve the State in a loss of approximately $5,000,000."

Mr. Bensel Is Gratified.

Mr. Bensel said over the telephone from his home at Bernardsville, N. J., last night, that it was highly gratifying to him to learn that the report of State Engineer Williams was favorable to him.

"I discharged the duties of my office in an engineering manner, and without regard to politics," he said. "I am very glad to hear that the report is favorable. I cannot say more than that until I see the report itself."

JOHN D. GLAD TO GET BACK.

Mr. Rockefeller Likes Fifth Avenue Church Better Than Ever.

John D. Rockefeller returned yesterday to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to worship, after an absence of nine months in Calvary Church. In the vestibule he remarked to a company of young men who assisted him in removing a heavy coat:

"It's good to get home again. The old church never looked better to me."

When one of the young men opened the inner door and Mr. Rockefeller beheld the auditorium, every seat occupied, he turned and said:

"Now that we are here we must make plans for real hard work for God and New York. I enjoyed Calvary Church, but I shall enjoy this even more for having been away for a time. Yes, we must see to it now that the old Fifth Avenue Church is well equipped, well manned, and that it serves New York as it never served it before."

A Trustee said yesterday that if a satisfactory offer for the property were received new plans elsewhere might be considered. Such an offer has not been made, although there have been many proposals.

The famous Bible class had 100 young men in it yesterday, and the old church and chapel were filled.

Calvary Church had as large a congregation yesterday as when the Fifth Avenue people worshipped with it. The Rev. Ernest Risley Eaton, late assistant at Madison Avenue Baptist Church, has been elected minister in charge, and was yesterday's preacher.

POLICE HAVE RELIEF FUND.

Raised Money Themselves and Captains Administer It.

Police Captains in each precinct yesterday received from Commissioner Woods green books containing 100 checks worth 10 cents apiece. These checks represented money in the Emergency Relief Fund deposited with Commissioner Woods by various departments of the police, the traffic men having already given $818 and the police surgeons, $100. Each Captain has the right to give away checks for any sum from 10 cents to $3.50, in cases where he finds that immediate aid is necessary.

Before the books were distributed, the Captains had made arrangements with restaurants, coal dealers, and grocers in their precincts under which the checks are received as cash, and goods purchased with them are sold at the lowest rate. This plan was devised because of the large number of persons who have come into police stations asking for aid in the last few weeks.

Capt. Patrick Gargan of the West 123d Street Station, was one of the first to give away thirty-five checks, and this was supplemented by $5 which was subscribed by men of his squad. A woman with three children came to the police station yesterday, crying and saying they had not had a bite to eat for forty-eight hours. Food was given to the woman and children at once, and a policeman was sent out to investigate. When he found that the story was true, the checks and money were given to the family.

MANY JOBS AT CITY AGENCY.

Commissioner Bell Tells of Employment Bureau's Work.

Commissioner Bell of the Department of Licenses spoke yesterday of the progress made last week by the new Public Employment Bureau. "Employers representing almost every business in the city—department stores, railways, factories, commercial houses, and institutions—now patronize the agency," said Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell said the bureau had supplied men at from $3 to $25 a week to building tradesmen, longshoremen, cooks, errand boys, bookkeepers, salesmen, engineers, insurance agents, stenographers, chauffeurs, hospital attendants, coachmen, laborers, machinists, toolmakers, draughtsmen, chemists, plumbers, demonstrators, clerks, solicitors, telephone operators, flower makers, compositors, press feeders, chambermaids, waitresses, blacksmiths, chemists, electricians, and farmhands.

Ship's Crew Saved at Sea.

The agents of the Cunard Line received a wireless message yesterday from Capt. Taylor of the Orduna, which is due in Liverpool on Tuesday morning, saying that at 10:30 on Saturday morning, in lat. 51.35 and long. 12.28 west, he rescued the crew of the sailing ship Loch Torridon, in command of Capt. Johann, with mast gone and her decks awash. According to the Marine Register, the ship sailed from Frederikstad on Nov. 16.

M'ANENY PRAISES ALDERMEN'S RECORD

Work Done in 1914 Will End Demand for Board's Abolition," He Says.

REVISED BUILDING CODE

Codification of Ordinances Is Among Long List of Accomplishments, the President Specifies.

What the Aldermen accomplished in 1914 was set forth yesterday in a statement issued by George McAneny, President of the Board. The citizens of the city, said Mr. McAneny, should feel a genuine satisfaction in the record, especially in view of the poor esteem in which the Aldermen were held only a few years ago. Building Code revision, modification of ordinances and the efficient discharge of its financial functions, according to President McAneny, stand out most prominently among the Board's achievements last year.

"At the beginning of 1914," said President McAneny, "the Board had before it certain definite and pressing problems. It has attacked them with vigor, and the beginning of 1915 shows practically all of them solved or approaching solution. It is true that in a few cases the final enactment of important ordinances has not yet come about, but the main part of the work is done, and success seems to be assured."

Among other things of importance the Board accomplished as set forth by Mr. McAneny are these:

Ordinance to prevent fraudulent advertising by quack doctors and promoters of "fake" sales.

Protection of sick persons by the prohibition of undue noises in the streets.

The requirement that running water should be supplied in horse troughs.

The improvement of the motion picture law.

The designation of a site for a new hospital for contagious diseases.

The establishment of the municipal employment bureau.

The imposition of a fee for a pistol permit.

The abandonment of Fulton Market, the provision of spaces elsewhere for open markets, and the recasting of restrictions upon push carts.

The regulation of billboards as a fire protection measure and the creation of a commission to recommend a method of eradicating unsightly advertising structures from civic and historic centres.

The springthening of the speed ordinance by imposing a two-day instead of a one-day imprisonment.

The requirement that street cars stop on the near side of street intersections.

The restrictions upon parades.

The requirement that vehicles of every kind carry lights in the rear.

The protection of children in the streets by giving power to the Police Commissioner to restrict the speed of vehicles in congested residential sections.

The requirement that any cab carrying a taximeter be subject to the public hack regulations.

The enforcing of reasonable vacations for city employes.

The granting of leaves of absence with pay to city employes who enlist in the military service of the United States.

Prompt work in passing upon recommendations of the Board of Estimate with regard to corporate stock appropriations, creation of positions, and the designation of sites.

The discovery of frauds in the Constitutional Convention election, resulting in the trial and impeachment of offenders.

The appointment of a committee to investigate over-payments by the city for real estate in condemnation proceedings.

The granting of power to the Commissioner of Licenses to minimize the theatre ticket speculator nuisance.

"It is apparent from this record," Mr. McAneny, "that the Board of Aldermen has progressed far since the time, eight years ago, when the New York Charter Commission reported that the Aldermen from many districts were 'municipally paid agents of local political leaders.' It is work of the kind don last year that may be expected to put an end to the demand for the abolition of the Board."

President McAneny also extolled the work done by Majority Leader Henry Curran and Frank Dowling, leader of the Democratic minority.

TO STUDY WORLD AFFAIRS.

Carnegie Endowment Organizes Clubs in Colleges.

August Schvan, former Secretary to the Foreign Minister of Sweden and member of the Swedish Legation at St. Petersburg, has been added to the staff of international experts who are being sent by the Carnegie Endowment to leading colleges of the country to organize clubs for the study of international affairs.

"The old order has failed," said Mr. Schvan, who was once an officer in the German Army. "Our business is to inquire why it has failed and to determine what new order may succeed. All the world said it wanted peace. It got war. Why? We think because the foundations of international relationship are antiquated and unsound. We want to get the college men to thinking about the problem of the hour and addressing their minds to a solution of it."

Study clubs of students have already been formed at Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Brown, Trinity, and Syracuse. This week Spencer Miller, graduate student of Columbia University, will start on an organization trip through New England, and another expert will leave shortly to cover the South. It is planned to include girls' colleges as well as men's. Among the other lecturers who will visit the colleges are Prof. Manley O. Hudson, University of Missouri; B. H. Knollenberg, Harvard; Leon Fraser and F. R. Blythe, Columbia, and Roland Hugins, Cornell.

Bremner Memorial Session In House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Colleagues of Representative Robert G. Bremner of Passaic, N. J., who on his deathbed expressed his willingness to be experimented upon in the hope that science might benefit by its fight against cancer, paid tribute to his memory today at a special session of the House of Representatives.

THE SCIENCE OF COOKERY

There are four reasons for cooking food—to sterilize it, to make it more nutritious, to make it more easily digestible, and to improve or vary its flavor. In other words, to preserve and develop the countless savors latent in good raw material, to combine them or add others where the material is deficient in natural flavor.

This is the guiding principle to the Science of Cookery as practised at The McAlpin.

HOTEL McALPIN
Herald Square
Management of MERRY & BOOMER.

WE'VE just issued a new "two minute booklet" telling how to secure Automatic Sprinklers without making any outlay. It's yours for the asking. And it's your duty to ask for it, if the lives of others are in your hands.

I. TANENBAUM SON & CO
Specialists in Insurance and Installers of Automatic Sprinklers
Singer Building
New York

CALIFORNIA
ROUND TRIP
$94.30

Lackawanna Railroad

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 23th St., 42nd St.

BROOKLYN: 505 FULTON ST.

Finance and Economics.

Authoritative articles on currency, commerce, stock and bond fluctuations, investors and students. See The Annalist. Every Monday, 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HEINZ Spaghetti
COOKED READY TO SERVE

No one can afford to ignore the price of a food now. When an appetizing substitute for meat is offered at a much lower cost than meat, it interests you. Heinz Spaghetti is such a substitute without sacrificing either food value or appetizing taste.

ONE OF THE 57

Ready on All News Stands

Fourth Number of
The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY
OF THE
EUROPEAN WAR
CONTAINS
Sir JOHN FRENCH'S OWN STORY
OF
The Four Greatest Battles in the World

THE BATTLE OF MONS
THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE
THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE
and
THE BATTLE IN FLANDERS

Together with many other striking reports and stirring descriptions from the firing line of armies in actual clash.

THE STORY OF "THE EYEWITNESS"

Reports of Col. E. D. Swinton which have become internationally celebrated.

ALSO

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

Day by day progress of events from the beginning to October 15.

PRICE 25 CENTS

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIRST FOUR NUMBERS
$3.00 A YEAR

New York Times Current History, New York.

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves
Kid and Silk Novelties

To anticipate the coming season's glove demands we have in stock the proper colors to match your gown. For the lady who adheres to the custom of white we have produced

The Roberta—2.25

Our pearl clasp, white glace glove, with the new Roberta embroidery of contrasting color, designed to match the delicate colors of the costume, the narrow bindings and contrasting sewing producing a pleasing effect of individuality.

Novelties In Silk

Many of the desirable styles in Centemeri Kid Gloves have been reproduced in our best quality silk in 2-clasp and Mousquetaire lengths, selling at 1.00 and 1.50.

P. CENTEMERI & Co.
296 Fifth Avenue

Branch Stores Philadelphia, St. Louis San Francisco — One Door Below 31st Street — Sold in More Than 2000 Cities and Towns — Our Factory Grenoble, France

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

DOWD COMING HERE TO FACE ACCUSERS

Attorney Denies Charges of C. E. Quincey, Jr., Regarding Estate of Latter's Mother.

HIS APPEAL NOW PENDING

Executor, at His Old Home in Charlotte, N. C., Calls Reports of His Hiding "Ridiculous."

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 24.—Willis Bruce Dowd, of 141 Broadway, New York, son of the late Clem Dowd, Mayor of this city, issued a statement here tonight, with reference to charges made by Charles E. Quincey, Jr., in an application for letters of administration on the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Charles E. Quincey. Mr. Quincey alleged Mr. Dowd had disappeared with funds of the estate.

Mr. Dowd, who was executor of Mrs. Quincey's will, characterizes as utterly false such statements and add that he was leaving as quickly as possible for New York to fight the matter in the courts.

"The Quincey estate has been grossly exaggerated," declared Mr. Dowd, "and neer amounted to more than $100,000 at the outside. This consisted principally of lands in Virginia and New Jersey of which the lands in Virginia went to Quincey senior and junior and the lands in New Jersey remain unsold. After paying the debts falling due on the estate, I receied not more than $700 commission, and in the hands of my attorney in New York there is my account as executor, made up showing a balance in my favor of $21,000. As to my being in hiding, such statement is ridiculously foolish for I have been here in Charlotte at home for the last month and inquiry at 141 Broadway would have disclosed this fact."

Mr. Dowd has been here for the last month. He is well known in the city and State, where he traveled during the Woodrow Wilson campaign raising funds for the Democratic cause. His statement regarding Mr. Quincey's charges follows:

"When as a youth of 19, I was teaching school at Weldon, N. C., I met a young lady of Richmond, Virginia, a vivacious brunette of the name, Florence Belle Ford, daughter of the proprietor of the well known Ford's Hotel. Years afterward, without ever having exchanged a line of correspondence, we met again in New York City. She was then married to Charles E. Quincey, a member of the Stock Exchange, whose firm had failed for something like $2,000,000, while he was in Europe with his bride. The marriage was an unhappy one but the union was maintained for the sake of a son who was born to them and the couple lived together in strained relationship until the year 1908 when they parted, Mrs. Quincey taking her son and leaving New York, never to return alive.

Will of Mrs. Quincey.

"She died at Tate Springs, Tenn., in May, 1909, leaving a will drawn by local attorneys, in which she left all her property to her son. Her husband was not mentioned at all. She appointed me executor and the Rev. Parker Morgan, trustee of her estate, requiring of me no bond, but of him a bond in the sum of $100,000.

"On the fifth of June, 1909, the will was delivered to me in New York by the attorney who drew it, he and the son having accompanied the remains to New York. Shortly afterward the husband, with an attorney, called upon me and stated that he wished to do all he could to see the wishes of his wife carried out, pledging himself not to interfere. Believing him I asked him if there was anything at all among the assets which he could lay claim to and he mentioned an emerald ring of the value of $1,500 which I delivered and later all the household furniture, paintings and bric-a-brac, which had been in storage, the charges being paid by me, as executor.

"At the time of Mrs. Quincey's death she was under an exaggerated idea as to the value of her property. She imagined that it would pay an income of $25,000 a year. As a matter of fact, it was not then yielding a single dollar; there were no assets except the furniture in New York; she had at Tate Springs a check for $11,500, cash $3,100, jewelry and stocks of the total worth of $5,000, and all the rest of her estate, which could by no possibility have exceeded $100,000, was in unimproved or unrented land or lands in litigation in New Jersey and Virginia.

"I immediately entered upon the task of carrying out the will, paid the lawyers who drew the will, the doctors and nurses, hotel and undertaker's bills, and funeral bills (this last ordered by the husband), became the sole plaintiff in long standing litigation in Richmond, Va., the husband and son being defendants; paid my Richmond attorneys $2,700 of course to see the will effectuated and spent a large part of two years of my life in bringing the Ford estate to a satisfactory end.

Suit In Virginia.

"Then my amazement, a suit was brought in Virginia by Charles E. Quincey, Jr., just come of age, my former attorneys representing him, whereby the husband of the decendant was to get and did get, all the Virginia estate of his wife as tenant by the courtesy; that is, because he was the father of a child born alive by his deceased wife.

"Every dollars worth of property in that State, the bulk of all, whatever it was worth, was allowed to him, excepting about $9,700, which the attorneys had remitted to me in New York. The New Jersey land was never sold. My long labor, to carry out my friend's wishes, came to naught. The commissions earned by me were not over $700. My time and labor went for nothing.

"Now, shortly after the rending of the suit on behalf of the husband in Virginia, another action was brought against me in New York by the son, to recover the proceeds of the check for $11,500 held by his mother at the time of her last illness. The attorney who came with the husband to promise cooperation, as above stated, drew the papers, and it was alleged that the check had been given to him, he thereupon delivering it to me, to be used, as directed by his mother, in paying her Tennessee debts, the total to be reimbursed out of the sale of her real estate in Virginia.

"The facts, as sworn to by him, are that Mrs. Quincey, being in extremis, made her mark on the check and did not make it payable to any one; the bills of the attorneys, doctors, &c., which amounted to more than $6,500, were to be paid out of it, and the whole was to be reimbursed out of the Virginia estate.

"He, being a minor, could not get it cashed, brought it to New York, delivered it to me afterward, indorsed it back to the drawer, who then indorsed it to me, and I paid all the contemplated debts, entering the entire proceeds on my books as executor. On the trial of this case, before a Referee named by the plaintiff's counsel, fourteen separate and distinct receipts signed by the son were put in evidence, showing that this fund was held by me as executor.

"Nevertheless, a judgment was entered against me personally for $13,000 principal and interest, which was $8,300 more than I ever got from Virginia. Moreover, the estate had not been settled; other claims were outstanding; the assets on hand and in sight were not enough to pay them. I could not possibly get out whole, and so I took an appeal, which is still pending.

Letter of Quincey, Jr.

"If, as reported, Charles E. Quincey, Sr., has applied to the Surrogates' Court in my absence for administration on his wife's estate without stating these facts, and intimating that I had left the State and could not be located, all I have to say is that he and his attorneys are of that class of men who hold that one's word of honor is good only within the Stock Exchange, and the only good in the world is money.

"Some time after the entry of the judgment against me a letter magnifying it was prepared by a lawyer, signed by Quincey, Jr., and sent to my brothers, among others, plainly attempting to collect in this way a sum of money alleged to be due by me. They treated it with the silent contempt it deserved. I wrote Quincey, Sr. I have had no reply.

"I will add that my account as executor, which is made up and in the hands of my attorney in New York, shows a balance in my favor of $21,000.

"I shall leave just as soon as I can get away, which will be within the next twelve or twenty-four hours, for New York, to take the matter in hand. The statement that I have been in hiding is ridiculously foolish, and inquiry at 141 Broadway would have disclosed the fact that I was in Charlotte, my old home."

REPORTS ON LONDON BUSES

Interborough Experts Say Competition Hurt the Subway.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is opposing the plan now under consideration by the Board of Estimate for the extension of the motor bus service of the city, except in such districts as are not served by the street car lines, has issued a report which was made for its directors upon the traffic conditions obtaining in London and Paris, and the great development of their motor bus service.

One of the chief subjects dealt with is the effect of the competition of the motor buses on the underground system of London in order to support the argument of the Interborough that, as the city is to become its partner in the operation of the subway, it would be well to consider how motor buses might affect its earnings. The report shows that the Metropolitan Railroad of London, a subway company, found its gross receipts from passengers and freight fell off in 1912 by $42,600 from the figures of 1911, and the passengers on all the underground systems of London for 1912 decreased to 360,325,001 from 360,922,068, the figures of the preceding year. This decline is set down by the companies entirely to the bus competition.

NAPOLEON GIFT TO BE SOLD.

Many Interesting Antiques in the Collection of Mrs. Albert Tucker.

Part of a Dresden table service presented by Napoleon to his niece upon her marriage to Prince Antonio Demidoff is one of the many interesting antiques in the collection of Mrs. Albert Tucker of Sharon, Mass., to be sold at the American Art Galleries this afternoon. Among the furniture there are a number of French pieces, a Louis XVI. table of rosewood, inlaid with brass and ebony. Checkerboards and backgammon boards are inlaid with ebony and ivory. Of the same period are a console table and a large satinwood commode.

There are several oak pieces, a German linen chest and a companion piece, a gun closet. A walnut settle is of Italian Renaissance, a copy by Sestieri of a piece in the Borghese Palace in Rome. Other pieces are an interesting old sixteenth century bread mixer chest, with a dome-shaped cover and interesting brass mounts; an Italian buffet, English gate leg table, Philip II. armchair, and four antique overdoors from the Imbert collection, carved woodwork, gilt and ivory white.

FIRE BUREAU NOW CLEAR.

Department Ready to Make Full Prevention Inspections.

Having disposed of 13,000 complaints found in the Fire Prevention Bureau when he took office a year ago, Commissioner Robert Adamson announced yesterday that the bureau is ready to adopt a new policy in building inspections. Heretofore inspections have been made only upon complaints, and such inspections covered only conditions complained of. Now the bureau is in a position to inspect any building from top to bottom where the owner desires such an inspection.

LITERACY TEST VETO URGED ON PRESIDENT

East Side Protective Association Mass Meeting Adopts a Memorial.

SUBVERSIVE OF PROGRESS

Nation Declared to Owe Its Greatness to Brawn and Brains of Immigrants.

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternon at Public School 4, Ridge and Rivington Streets, under the auspices of the East Side Protective Association, to protest against the Burnett Bill, which would restrict immigration, and to urge that it be vetoed.

More than 2,000 people gathered in the auditorium, and many were turned away.

The principal speakers were W. Bourke Cockran, Grace Strachan, Alfred E. Smith, ex-Speaker of the Assembly; Rabbi Bernard Drachman, Assemblymen Adolph Stern, Nathan D. erlman, and Henry S. Schimmel.

Following many speeches, this memorial was unanimously adopted:

From the establishment of our Government it has been its established policy not only to permit but to encourage immigration into the United States. In consequence, our resources have been developed, new and important industries have been established, the great West has been peopled, and we have been blessed by a prosperity unparalled in the annals of history.

But for this liberal policy, there would have been a dearth in the land of that vital energy essential to material and moral improvement.

A considerable percentage of those who have largely contributed to the progressiveness of our nation are immigrants themselves or the sons and daughters of immigrants.

It is the duty of our Government to regulate immigration to the end that those who would imperil our prosperity and the permanence of our institutions should be excluded, but it would be a genuine misfortune if any laws, arbitrarily restrictive of immigration, were enacted. It would be retrogression. It would close our gates to the oppressed who have hitherto been afforded refuge, and to those who supply strong arms and stout hearts to our industrial activities and further the increase of our national wealth.

The Burnett Bill would operate as a reversal of that policy which has hitherto so signally contributed to our national greatness. Its most significant feature is the literacy test. This proposed restriction is conceded by its authors to be purely arbitrary.

It would not exclude those who are inimical to our form of government. For they are usually highly educated. It would not keep out those who are physically, mentally, or morally degenerate. On the contrary, it will affect principally those whose brawn and muscle and whose obedience to law and authority make them especially useful and desirable as additions to our population.

It is this part of our immigrants who have built our railroads, canals, and tunnels, who labor in our mines, in our public highways and upon our farms that are being deserted by those of American blood. Its they who laboriously toil in those occupations avoided by our older population.

Many of them learn to read and write after the arrive here. Their children avail themselves of the educational oppoprtunities afforded from the descendants of the early settlers.

If this test had been applied to the immigration of the last sixty years it would not onl yhave seriously have impaired our working capacity but it would have deprived the country of great moral and ethical forces which have strengthened the public sense of solidarity.

Believing for these reasons that the enactment of the Burnett bill would be an unqualified misfortune to this country, and give rise to grave injustice and gross abuses, it is resolved by this assemblage, meeting under theauspices of the East Side Protective Association, that it vigorously protests against the proposed legislation, and that a copy of the memorial be forwarded to the President of the United States, and that he be respectfully requested to veto the Burnett bill as being detrimental to our common welfare and inconsistent with those American ideals which have given the stimulus of humanity to the conscience of the world.

Harry H. Schlacht, President of the association, presided at the meeting.

DENOUNCE LITERACY TEST.

Large Mass Meeting in Baltimore—Cardinal Gibbons's Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—There was a large attendance of citizens, representing every nationality, at a mass meeting held at the Victoria Theatre this afternoon to protest against the literacy test of the Immigration bill.

Addresses were made by Louis T. Weis, former Commissioner of Immigration at this port, who presided; Mayor Preston, Congressman Charles P. Coady, the Rev. Julius Hoffmann of Zion Church, Karl A. M. Scholtz, Adolf Kress, Tankum Silberman, M. E. Selipkow, and others, and letters strongly denouncing the measure from Cardinal Gibbons and Rabbi Rosenau were read. In his letter, the Cardinal said:

I must say most positively that I am opposed to the literacy test provided for in that bill. The advocates of this measure claim that its application to those seeking a home within our country will prevent the influx of a large number of undesirable immigrants. But I am convinced that it will have little value in that direction. On the contrary it will bar the ingress of great numbers of desirable prospective citizens who, though unable to read or write our language, may be fairly well educated in their own and at least may possess health, strength, virtue, good sense, business ability, and a desire to succeed with high honor.

As we glance through the pages of the past the futility of such a test becomes apparent. Historians tell us that Charlemagne was unable to read or write, yet by his patronage he attracted scholars to his court, fostered education, and himself became the ruler of the mighty Roman Empire. If this literary test had been applied in the seventeenth century some of those who came over to Plymouth on the Mayflower and to Maryland on the Ark and Dove, would have been politely informed that they were undesirable persons, and positively requested to return to the shores whence they came.

Resolutions condemning the literacy test were adopted unanimously.

5 DAYS ON SINKING SHIP.

Skipper and Seamen Lashed to Deckhouse When Rescued.

After drifting for five days helplessly before the wind, lashed to the deckhouse of a partially submerged wreck, with practically no food or water, Capt. Almer Kelly and five seamen belonging to the three-masted schooner Alice Lord arrived yesterday on the steamship York Castle, bound from Swansea. The Alice Lord was abandoned at sea on Jan. 17, while on a voyage from Jacksonville, Fla., to New Bedford with lumber.

In an interview with reporters the Captain gave a graphic description of the perils through which he and his men had passed.

"We sailed from Jacksonville on Jan. 10 and ran into a southeast gale off the Frying Pan Shoals, which carried the schooner to Hatteras, when the wind suddenly shifted to the northwest and blew with hurricane force over ninety miles an hour. Before the schooner could bear away she struck on the Outer Diamond Shoals, pounding heavily in the seas.

"She remained aground for three hours, and then came off after losing her masts and bowsprit. Her bulwarks also swept away. When the mainmast went by the board Osborn Hazel, 15 years old, was carried overboard with the rigging and drowned.

"For five days the dismasted schooner drifted before the wind helplessly and in the trough of the sea, partially submerged, with myself and the crew lashed to the deckhouse almost without food and no water. All hands had given up hope of rescue when on Jan. 17 the steamship Mombasa sighted the wreck and bore down to see if any one was alive on board. When the steamer stopped the officers saw us from the bridge with their glasses, and a lifeboat was lowered immediately to take us off.

"After a little manoeuvring the boat got alongside under our lee and three of her crew climbed on board to assist some of the men who had been injured by the knocking about on deck in the heavy sea."

As the Mombasa was bound for Havre, her Captain ordered a good lookout to be kept for a westbound vessel in order to transfer the shipwrecked crew. In a few hours the York Castle hove in sight and was signaled to stop. Capt. Kelly and his men were then safely transferred.

OPPORTUNITY IN RUSSIA.

Curtis Guild to Talk to Manufacturers' Export Association.

Curtis Guild, former United States Ambassador to Russia, will speak on "Russian Trade and Our Opportunity" at the monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Biltmore on Wednesday. The association, according to Secretary E. V. Douglass, believes that the war has given American manufacturers a chance to supplant Germany as Russia's chief source of supplies.

"While it is understood that a number of obstacles will have to be surmounted," he says, "it is also realized that Germany, which has formerly held the major part of Russia's foreign trade, will not, for some time at least, be able to continue this advantage. This is therefore believed to be a splendid opening for American manufactures and products, such as has never before existed. The American Manufacturers' Export Association strongly advises exporters to give their attention to Russian trade prospects, and places its facilities and valuable connections at their disposal."

$655,140 LENT FREE TO 23,282 PERSONS

Society's Funds Out Four Times in Year at Only Three-Quarters Per Cent. Loss.

SCHIFF PLEADS FOR GIFTS

Charity That Keeps People Out of Hospitals and Asylums and Fosters Self-Respect.

Jacob H. Schiff, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Free Loan Society at 108 Second Avenue, said he believed there was no other institution whose work among Jews was so far reaching and urged that steps be taken to broaden its scope and increase its capital. Mr. Schiff and members of his family have for years been among the largest contributors to the society.

"It is not to the wealthy that you want to appeal," he said, "but to the Jew of moderate means who can give, and wants to give, $5 a year to some worthy charity. There must be about 200,000 Jews of moderate means in New York who can do this but don't know whether to give to hospitals, asylums or other institutions. I want to appeal through you to these people to bring their donations to the Hebrew Free Loan Society, for by so doing they will save ever so many poor people from disease, from the hospitals and asylums, and, in short, from needing other charity, and their investment of $5 will be worth many times $5 to the City of New York. The rich can't give you as much as the people of moderate means, for many small contributions quickly pass a few large contributions in amount.

"At present, when distress is so great in New York, when every poor man ought to find encouragement and a helping hand to enable him to retain his grip and his self-respect, your society should try to find some means to expand and meet the situation. You deserve it and the community deserves it, and I believe it can be done."

Julius J. Dukas, President of the society, read his annual report and said in the last year the society made 23,282 loans without interest, aggregating $655,140. The largest number of loans were in amounts of $25, of which there were 10,154. The $10 loans were second, 5,224. Since the society was organized 259,705 loans have been made.

"We lend money to those who need it, instead of giving alms," said Mr. Dukas. "Loans do not rob the borrower of his self-respect. What banks do for the rich we do for the small tradesman and mechanic. For twenty-three years we have been proving that most people are honest and repay their loans."

The President announced the contributors of $100 or more during the past year. Among these were Jacob H. Schiff, $1,000; Mortimer L. Schiff, $1,000; Felix M. Warburg, $1,500; Adolph Lewisohn, $500, and Maxwell Guggenheim, $100.

It was announced that H. Rabinowitz, Treasurer of the society, had donated $1,000 toward reducing the mortgage on the society's building on condition that a fund of $5,000 is raised.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Real Estate in Greater New York
We will consider applications promptly and act upon them without delay
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, N. Y.
188 Montague St., Bklyn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

W. & J. SLOANE
EASTERN RUGS
Room Sizes— $150.00 upwards
Smaller Sizes— $ 12.00 upwards
FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

BIG Buick BUSINESS AND REAL Buick ACTION

This is our best January. We are as busy as bees demonstrating and delivering Buick cars.

ORDER YOUR BUICK NOW

If you are at all interested in Buick cars take a demonstration without delay. We furnish fur coats and robes that will keep you warm and Buick Motor Cars run well in any weather. Over half of our 1915 allotment of cars for New York have been delivered. We sold out early last Spring. The 42,000 1915 Buick cars will be sold and delivered weeks earlier this Spring. Order now or you will be disappointed in April.

Buick Runabout Prices $900 $1185 SIX $1650 f. o. b. factory.
Buick Touring Car Prices $950 $1235 SIX $1650 f. o. b. factory.
The New SIX Ran-about has just arrived

Have you ever been in a motor car that climbs Abbey Hill at five miles per hour on high gear, Fort George Hill and Fort Lee Hill on high gear, and speeds up to a mile a minute without changing gears? The Buick Six does it. We believe we have met all other cars on demonstrations and not one has ever equalled the Buick Six for flexibility. INVESTIGATE.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

"Never believed until now that any car could do it." "There is nothing to it but Buick, young man." "Have tried six cars, but you get the order." "The best ride I have ever had in a motor car. I am ready to order now."

Let a Buick Four or a Buick Six demonstration be the standard by which you measure other motor cars. Performance counts. Power, speed, beauty, economy and endurance, the five dominant Buick features, are the result of correct design, good material and careful workmanship.

Buick Motor Company
Brooklyn 358 Livingston Street
New York Broadway & 55th Street
Newark 45 William Street

"The Sale which may never occur again"

The GORHAM Co.
announces the continuance of its important
Sale of Sterling Silverware
at reductions of 25% to 60%

In 83 years this is the first and only sale of its kind announced by The Gorham Co., and it is hardly conceivable that it will be duplicated in 83 years to come. As it is, only the changing of the Gorham wholesale distributing center from New York to Providence accounts for our holding this sale at all.

And it is very obvious that you who read this can never expect so long as you live, to enjoy so unique an opportunity of buying celebrated Gorham Silverware so advantageously as now.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Fifth Ave. and 36th St.—*Second Floor*
Also at 15-17-19 Maiden Lane—*Main Floor*

The Greatest Safeguard to Motoring Ever Devised
Invented and Patented by EDWARD V. HARTFORD
The Hartford ELECTRIC BRAKE
Pronounced by leading engineers, better than the air brake—destined to supplant it on railways and trolley lines—now available and *proven by test* to be practical and efficient for automobiles. The most searching investigation by motorists who believe in "Safety First" is invited. Demonstration by appointment.
Mr. Hartford has revolutionized the automobile brake by lubricating the braking surfaces. This at last makes possible a *quick, safe, sure stop under all conditions.* Equalized brake action prevents skidding. Used for all service and emergency purposes. No structural changes—regular brakes undisturbed—applied to any car in a few hours
Stops a Motor Car Safely Swiftly Smoothly Electrically
Weighs 24 pounds. Exerts pull of 1200 pounds
Price $150 attached
Call, Write or 'Phone
HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO., E. V. Hartford, Pres.
New York Office 214 W. 59th St., Phone Schuyler 8390
Main Office and Works Jersey City, N. J.

Keep window spaces warm!

As a rule you'll find 20% of the exterior of a house consists of windows, and the heat leakage through the glass constitutes 40% of the total heat loss in or from the average home. Our ideal heating provides the only means of offsetting the heavy onslaughts of cold at the windows by placing the radiators directly under or alongside the glass, thereby keeping the window spaces at the same uniform temperature as every other part of the house.

"The heat that brings contentment"

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

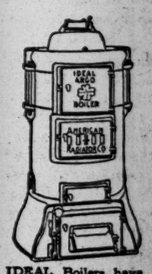
No matter how fiercely winter rages at windows and doors, the faster will be the natural flow of warmth to the AMERICAN Radiators to offset the cold. That's the beauty of our way of heating—it is *founded on natural laws.* AMERICAN Radiators *immediately meet* the cold—unlike hot air registers which have to be placed in a protected corner of a room to coax the heat up, especially on windy days. A coal-economizing outfit of IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators will transform a moderate size bin of coal into extra months of abundant, sanitary warmth—*and no fuel waste.*

And what an astonishing amount of drudgery is lifted from mother, wife and maid in the doing away with lugging and heaving of scuttles and ash-pans, the blacking, taking down and storing of stoves, the heavy after-sweeping and cleaning, and the consequent wear on the furnishings and decorations of the home.

A No. 4121 IDEAL Boiler and 420 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $190, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Whether your building is *old* or new—store, school, church, *farm* or city house—put in at once an outfit of IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators and enjoy *solid, clean* warmth to the end of your days. These outfits do not wear out; purchasers always get full money back, sell property quicker, or secure 10% to 15% greater rental. They are an *investment,* not an expense. They *reduce the cost of living and better the living!*

These outfits can be put in without tearing up, or disturbance to occupants or present heating devices until ready to put fire in the new IDEAL Boiler. Keep the windows and all other spaces warm as toast—put in the outfit now and enjoy at once the contrasting comfort, convenience and cleanliness. *Prices now rule the lowest of a decade* and you get the services of the most skillful fitters. Ask today for free book: "Ideal Heating."



IDEAL Boilers have large fuel pots in which the air and coal gases thoroughly mix as in a modern gas or oil mantle or burner, thus extracting every bit of the heat from the fuel. Easier to run than a stove.

Another great labor-saver—stationary Vacuum Cleaner, at $150
You can wonderfully reduce house-labor and highly increase home health and cleanliness by use of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—sits in basement or side room; works through an iron pipe running to all floors; carries all dirt, dust, insects and their eggs, etc., to sealed bucket in machine; cleans carpets, furnishings, walls, ceilings, clothing. Ask also for catalog (free). Inquiry puts you under no obligation to buy.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.
AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Write Department N-49 104-108 West 42nd St., New York

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Toronto, London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
Lucius W. Nieman, Secretary.
S. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES,
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island.....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Boston.....61 Second Street
Paris.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....90 Broad Street
Washington.....Post Building
Philadelphia.....Public Ledger Building
Chicago.....1,202 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....400 Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit.....626 Ford Building
London.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
Paris.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates: 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY without Sunday..... 6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books..... 2.50 .25
Canada, Sunday only..... 5.00 .45
Binder, Picture Section, $1.75.
Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.
Other countries: 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
Daily and Sunday.....$24.00 $2.00
Daily, without Sunday..... 15.60 1.30
Sunday only..... 5.40 .70
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per Year..$4.00
Canada, $5; other countries, $5.50.
Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00
Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA, (Thursdays.) Three months, $1.25. Six months, $2.50. One year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, (monthly.) Three months, 75c. Six months, $1.50. One year, $3. Per copy, 25 cents.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per Year, $8; per Copy, $2.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1915.

CLOSED SHOP OR OPEN SHOP?

FORD and GOMPERS. Closed shop and open shop. Truly, the contrast of their testimony before the Industrial Commission is interesting. Both are the extremes of their types, of the capitalist and the labor leader. To that extent neither is fairly representative, but rather an ideal toward which social movements would tend if guided by them. Where is the capitalist who would not like to make dividends of 1,250 per cent., on the highest wages paid in the world, for the cheapest product of the sort in the world? Where is the wage earner who is not dazzled by the conditions described by the employer who knows nothing about unions or tariffs? It is not possible to think that this is an example possible of imitation by all capitalists. Nevertheless it is an example of accomplishment under capitalism which should temper the condemnations of the system rather than of abuses under the system. When such happiness and prosperity of classes considered as natural enemies has actually been achieved it ought to be easier for it to be repeated.

On the other hand, what has unionism to offer in comparison if carried to the extreme represented by Mr. GOMPERS? A shorter workday, an average wage, better conditions of working, are all legitimate objects of attainment. No one would grudge them to labor if fairly earned. But it is fair to remark the price which is paid for them under the rule of Mr. GOMPERS. They are not earned, they are extorted. It is a pity that more employers do not see the profit in them, like Mr. FORD, but they come too high when attained in the Gompers manner. Unions operated along the Gompers lines offer no prizes either to the wage earners or to capitalists, or to society, which comprises both, and consumes their joint product. "Abandon hope who enter here," might be written above the portals of the Federation. The world's prizes lie outside its jurisdiction, which confines itself to a dead level of mediocrity and the production of class consciousness instead of regard for the common weal.

Mr. FORD employs anybody, convicts and well-meaners of no particular capacity, and makes better men of them. Gompersism keeps down the good men for the sake of the substandard earners. The idea may have its defenses, as a form of class charity, but it is worked at a tremendous cost. Wages and charity both may be paid out of the product of the open shop, but there is no surplus in a closed shop. Wages and profits are both on a scale which compels the closest management to keep alive. The employer is deprived of the fund with which he might be generous, and society is deprived of the production which might be enjoyed outside of the closed shop. Actually the minority places its ban on the majority and injures all, including itself.

It is needless to say that Mr. FORD conforms to the law, while Mr. GOMPERS defies and defiles it. He procures enactments of inequality and rebels at sentences upon himself and his associates. Dynamiters should go to jail, he says. Ought they not to be expelled from the union offices to which they were elected after their conviction? Ought not the Federation unions to purge their constitutions and by-laws of authorizations of offenses for which unionists have been fined and imprisoned? The answer of Mr. GOMPERS is that the acts were not justly punished. Boycotting is lawful, he says, under the law whose enactment was secured by the "union card group" in Congress. But it is to be remarked that the Federation is not now running a boycott against either non-unionists or employers. If he were to attempt a boycott Mr. GOMPERS would discover that, whereas Mr. LOEWE had no remedy except to sue for damages, under the Clayton law he is entitled to injunctive relief against the doing of the damage. No unlawful act is legalized by the Clayton act, but there are additional remedies against acts previously unlawful.

This contrast is not drawn in unkindness to Mr. GOMPERS. Capitalists are indebted to him for strengthening their case against his sort of unionism. His misuse of his power has caused the abandonment of the "unfair list" and restrained boycotting. His personal acts, and his policies, have resulted in the establishment of the right of injunctive relief and of punishment for contempt of court in industrial cases. The law is stronger against labor than before his efforts began. The cause of labor in general will suffer so long as he is allowed to misrepresent it by appeals to social justice with a club. Capitalism is strengthened by such attacks, but they ought not to be encouraged for that reason. The purpose of the contrast here drawn is to ask labor to consider what are its true ideals, either as citizens or as wage earners. Will unionists allow Mr. GOMPERS to lead them further along a path which must be contested at every step, or will they enter the path of co-operation, of "conspiracy" with capital to reduce want by giving service as good as the money paid for it?

BISMARCK AND BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

"France will not fight us alone"—that was the burden and the refrain of BISMARCK'S confidential talk with Mr. KINGSTON of The London Telegraph in 1867, now made public by that newspaper and printed in THE TIMES yesterday. And BISMARCK was at pains to explain to Mr. KINGSTON that there was not the least danger that any other European Power would form an alliance with France to attack Prussia. He had considered all the possibilities, he had guarded against them all. Austria, the six weeks' war was enough for her; England might flatter the French, but she would never take up arms in their cause; Russia, that was impossible; an Italian alliance, there were plenty of safeguards against that. There remained only Spain, and at the mention of Spain BISMARCK and his visitor both laughed.

That was the statesmanship of OTTO VON BISMARCK. He was wrong only in respect to France. NAPOLEON III. blundered into the war with Prussia three years after this confidential interview, but he had no ally. France stood alone. BISMARCK, as to that, was a prophet. And the opportunity was so much to his liking that, in order to make war certain, he deceived his imperial master, who was inclined to peace.

Where BISMARCK isolated France and then easily crushed her, the German statesmanship of this later time drives practically all Europe into alliance with France, and then blindly, bravely, but hopelessly battles against the combined host. A more vivid demonstration of the stupid incapacity of the men whom the Kaiser has called around him could not be had or asked for than by a comparison of the Berlin diplomacy of July, 1914, with this exposition of the profound statecraft of the man who was his grandfather's adviser.

The old Chancellor was no more worthy of honor and respect than these later men. He was militarist, he was blood and iron, he was brutal, he was Prussian, all Prussian. He was altogether without scruple in the working out of his great purposes, German unity and Prussian domination. But he had astuteness, he had brains. How he overtopped the Prussian pigmies of today!

WORLD MARKETS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The country is rejoicing over some hundreds of millions of war contracts, making profits for us, it is true, but at the cost of the exhaustion of the buyers. It is the repeat orders which make true profits, and they come only in peace. The profits of peace are billions, against the millions of war. Germany, for example, has been accustomed to export just short of two billions of dollars' worth of goods annually, and mostly to its neighbors, who will not trade with Germany hereafter, any more than Germany will prefer to trade with them, if there is any alternative. That is the biggest prize of trade in sight. Our foreign trade education is now advanced sufficiently for us to appreciate that nations tend to buy where they sell and where they borrow.

If we absorb a larger portion of Germany's exports than our present comparative pittance of $152,000,000, a mere 7 per cent., we shall balance the bill with exports which Germany would rather take from us than from the Allies, which she cannot get anywhere else, and which we cannot sell elsewhere to better advantage. It is this trade we want rather than such profits as France has made by being one of the world's bankers. A million dollars loaned will return interest, it is true, but it cannot be loaned again before maturity. The nimble dollar makes the money, not the stagnant dollar, and the Federal Reserve system was organized with particular reference to the nimble dollar in trade. Germany knows well how to finance itself, and can make its own financial commissions, but when it is buying for consumption it must come here, and soon will get the habit of buying American goods. Germany bought from us twice as much as she sold to us. To double both exports and imports to and from the United States is to make a mere beginning at the profits to which we are invited by events equally beyond our procurement or resistance. When Germany is trading again she will trade with us increasingly.

It is true that there is unfamiliarity with these facts. We have penalized foreign trade in our earlier history. We have arranged our banking with particular reference to domestic trade. But those are errors of the past. We have now turned our backs upon the theory that the law should discourage profits sought abroad. We have provided ourselves with the same banking facilities for foreign trade that the rest of the world enjoys, and which we withhold even yet from domestic trade. We are not so much seeking foreign trade abroad as having it thrust upon us. There are still legal difficulties to be removed, but the obstacles are less than they were, and the future is enticing. It is to be remembered that the nation is entering into its maturity and now needs glasses of a double focus. Our vision has been excellent, but rather myopic. We now need farsight glasses, without disuse of the normal near vision. Some will persist in believing that they see perfectly. Others are providing themselves with the double-vision glasses, and they will see their profits a little sooner and a little further off than the others. We have the goods. We can give the credit. The lack is the world outlook against which we have educated ourselves, and so need the men with the commercial education to meet the want. There are but few large foreign sellers, and most of them are defendants against Government prosecution. Yet only last week was published the appeal of those dealing abroad that they should be allowed to make reasonable combinations for the encouragement of trade in competition with those whose Governments promote such combinations, and even belong to them officially. Our traders may be a little backward, but they are ahead of our politicians and our lawmakers and administrators of law.

CHARITY.

Many of the readers of Cardinal MERCIER'S pastoral may have been struck by his significant and moving use of the word charity. We have made that word mean, usually, the giving of alms; but it is in its original, beautiful and true sense that the Belgian prelate uses it. After quoting the words of JESUS, "Greater love "than this no man hath, that a man "lay down his life for his friends," he says:

> And the soldier who dies to save his brothers and to defend the hearths and altars of his country reaches this highest of all degrees of charity.

Love of country, then, is included in this understanding of charity. Further on another of the virtues grouped under this large and catholic word is given:

> Multiply the efforts of your charity, corporeal and spiritual. Like the great Apostle, do you endure daily the cares of your Church so that no man shall suffer loss and you not suffer loss, and no man fall and you not burn with zeal for him.

So sympathy is added. One must feel the sufferings of another as his own. It is not trite or useless to call attention to these true meanings of the gracious word; by custom we have taken a word luminous with tender significance and have lessened its import. It is good to be reminded what it really means.

THE NORTH SEA BATTLE.

The naval battle in the North Sea yesterday was an engagement of no little importance from any point of view, and one which would do much to encourage the British if they needed any present encouragement. While all the details are not yet at hand, it is known that the triumph was all on the side of the English ships. The German armored cruiser Blücher, of 15,500 tons, was sent to the bottom, and of her crew of 885 men it is possible that not more than 123 were saved, to be held as prisoners of war in England; two other German cruisers were badly damaged. In the fighting between the smaller vessels which accompanied the opposing squadrons it is not unlikely that the victory of the British was measurably increased.

The German ships were undoubtedly headed for a fresh attack on the English coast, and while their severe defeat, due in part to the better speed and armament of the English ships, but in an equal measure to the seamanship of the British and their effective gunnery, may not wholly deter the Germans from attempting further assaults of that character, the incident will serve to quell the well-justified fears of the inhabitants of the coast towns. The British Navy is obviously wide awake, and Admiral Sir DAVID BEATTY has advanced still further in the esteem of his countrymen, which had already been increased by his victory off the Bight of Heligoland.

A HOUSE FOR ARTS AND LETTERS.

The prospect of having our recently formed American Academy of Arts and Letters, together with its associate Institute, which is both its tender and, in some way, its training school, for one must be of the Institute before he can become an Academician, handsomely and permanently housed in a neighborhood already consecrated to learning and the liberal arts appeals to the imagination. Mr. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, by his gift to the allied promoters and advocates of letters and the arts, has conferred a boon on this town and the nation. The Audubon Park district of upper Manhattan will soon be enriched by another spacious and sightly edifice, and the character of the neighborhood will be fixed for all time. The Institute and Academy will have a local habitation as well as a name. The wayfaring man can "put his finger on them." Hitherto they have not lacked celebrity, their existence has been known to the press and has been proclaimed in the halls of Congress, but the men with megaphones on the sightseeing carryalls have not been able to place them, and the multitude has wondered where they kept themselves.

A building fund is needed, but we cannot doubt that it will soon be forthcoming. The site is eligible, with the present transit facilities; remote enough from the clamor and confusion of commercial traffic, and full of inspiring memories and agreeable associations. With a home of its own, the Arts and Letters corporation can take on something of the character of a club. It may turn out to be another Athenaeum of larger scope, but if the club idea is not practical, it will have many uses for its home, which will lend new meaning to its purposes and new force to its energies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Argument Turned On Its Maker.

As all novelists either are, or pretend to be, better informed than the rest of us as to the workings of the human mind, it is not surprising that so many of them are writing just now in the tone of authority about the psychology of war and of the several nations engaged in it. The latest to do this is JOHN GALSWORTHY—whom nobody who has read his stories and plays would call least competent for the task—and he, like Mr. KIPLING and several other would-be teachers of this class, inclines strongly to the view that it is in the possession or the lack of the peculiarities of the sense of humor that peoples as well as people show an important, if not the most important, difference.

Now, "sense of humor," though an often used phrase, is unfortunately one of somewhat uncertain meaning, and when these romancing Wise Ones discuss it, their failure to start with a definition makes it hard to decide between their widely varying statements. Mr. GALSWORTHY seems somehow to identify the sense of humor with the critical faculty, for it is the absence of the latter, rather than of the former, which in his opinion differentiates the Germans as a race from the English as a race. To illustrate his points, he recalls that when Great Britain went to war with the Boers, the Government's course was openly and vigorously opposed by a considerable party at home, while not one German voice has been raised in audible protest against the invasion of Belgium.

This unlikeness is indeed a striking one, but it is about as easily explicable as due to a difference between the two cases as it is by a difference between the two peoples. The Germans could, and for that matter do, say that they all approve of the invasion because it was essential to the protection of their national existence. Mr. GALSWORTHY is not alone, by any means, in denying the accuracy of that assertion, but it cannot be met by declaring the Germans to be without the critical faculty. Surely he does not think that his countrymen have lost that faculty merely because they now stand as firmly together as do the Germans in support of their Government's policy.

Reached a Hasty Conclusion.

In talking, the other day, about the peculiarities of women, Miss IDA TARBELL made it a basis of reproach against them—and incidentally treated it as proving their incompetence to deal with the practical affairs of life, including the ballot—that they exacted of their domestic servants longer hours of work than men think of demanding of employés in commercial and industrial operations.

This argument has more plausibility at first thought than at second. At any rate, reflection suggests that perhaps women incline—one can hardly use a stronger word—to expect household servitors to be on duty throughout most of their waking hours, with only infrequent free days or parts of days, simply because that is the demand which for innumerable generations has been made by men upon the great majority of women.

The housewife without a servant works as nearly continuously from the time when she gets up till she goes to bed, and has about as little leisure for rest or recreation, as does the most ruthlessly driven of "hired girls," and as she does not rebel—or at least did not until recently—it is not so much to be wondered at that she expects the same sort of service from her own "help" when she gets one.

Instead, therefore, of drawing the conclusion she did from the fact she noted, Miss TARBELL should have waited until she could base it on evidence that women, when they go out into the world themselves, and manage employés in the same conditions as men do, continue to demand the same amount and kind of work from those under them that they did and do in the household. Whether they do it or not is a matter for further investigation, and until that has been made the existence of an ineradicable difference between the sexes in this respect cannot be safely asserted.

Belgium, Not Germany, Her Model.

Prof. KIRCHWEY might have known that he wouldn't have the last—and might have feared that he wouldn't have the most effective—word when he rashly ventured to dispute a statement made by a controversialist as experienced and as alert as CHRISTABEL PANKHURST. So he just invited trouble when he discussed as something between amusing and absurd the fierce antagonism for German militarism that has been shown in the speeches and articles by the eminent exponent of British militance.

And the trouble came, for though while the Professor had the floor—or rather the space in our correspondence column—it was easy for him to couple militarism and militancy as equally reprehensible and futile efforts to get by might instead of by right, it was no less easy—for Miss PANKHURST—to find a reply silencing if not altogether convincing. Suffragette militancy, she told the Columbia man, should be compared to the sort of fighting done not by the Germans but by the Belgians.

Granting the young woman's premises, her analogy is certainly the closer of the two. At any rate, it would be if in some of her orations and essays there had not been what to affrighted Man sounded like threats, when "the Day" of the militants comes, to treat him with a severity not less than Teutonic. Will she raise her right hand and solemnly swear—or asseverate—that she and her kind want equality, not superiority, that there will be nothing tyrannous in the exercise of power by them when they get it?

Seemingly Reduces the Peril.

Another successful flight in this vicinity with a "stabilized" aeroplane strengthens the hope that the way to make these machines fairly safe has been found at last. Of course many aviators not guarded by any such device have flown over and around this city, but they have all admitted that the conditions here are made particularly bad by the frequent alternations of land and water and the widely varying heights of our buildings. The air currents over the city are extremely confused and unsteady, and so-called "holes in the air" are numerous.

But the aeroplane with a stabilizer, even on a day of high and squally winds, seemed to be hardly at all affected by the atmospheric irregularities it encountered. The question is not whether another aviator would or could have ventured aloft on such a day; it is whether the strain on his attention and the demand on his skill would not have been much greater than they were in the case of the man helped and protected by the gyroscope.

If the answer to that inquiry be affirmative, the invention is of great value.

NEEDY CASES HELPED.

State Charities Society Praises Times Readers' Generosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As President of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, I take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the efforts of THE NEW YORK TIMES in behalf of the needy people in New York. Through the appeal which was published in your columns on Dec. 13, the needs of individual families became widely known, in this way giving the public facts about poverty and misfortune which could not have been presented more effectively. Your generosity in giving so much space enabled us to present thirty-three cases in sufficient detail to show clearly the needs of each one. The response of the public was most gratifying. Each of the thirty-three cases received one or more contributions, and some of them were provided for for a considerable period. Some of the contributors sent money to the association to be assigned to whatever case was most in need. In this way many individual children and families were helped and made happy. The sum of $3,506.42 was received in money. Twenty-four needy persons have found benefactors who will help as long as necessary, and several orphan children have found permanent homes. There were many contributions of clothes and toys. The response to the appeal was in every respect more generous than ever before.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
President State Charities Aid Ass'n.
New York, Jan. 18, 1915.

RECEIVED $6,627.82.

A. I. C. P. Sets Forth Results of Appeal in The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have delayed sending you the report about the amount of money received through THE TIMES article for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor families described in the article "New York's 100 Neediest Families," for the reason that scattered contributions have been coming in since the first of the year and we desired to include these.

As you will see by the attached sheet, we received a total of $6,627.82 for the thirty-six families. We received enough contributions to care for twenty-eight of the thirty-six families either until next Christmas or until they will again be self-supporting. For the remaining eight families we received funds to help them until other plans can be devised.

In addition to the cash, we received for many of the families clothing and other gifts sent at Christmas time by TIMES readers, and for a few families contributors guaranteed to pay the rent for varying periods. For example, one contributor guaranteed to pay the rent of one family for six months. Only the amount the contributors have already paid is included in the $6,627.82. We have acknowledged every contribution, and in many instances have given additional facts about the circumstances of the family.

On behalf of the families and the Board of Managers of the association, let me express sincere thanks for making it possible so effectively to connect those who can give and those who need.

Contributions to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, received through THE TIMES article of Dec. 13, 1914, "New York's 100 Neediest Cases":

Amount specified	$3,698.72
Amount unspecified	2,929.10
Total	$6,627.82

The unspecified money has now been divided among the various families, so that the following sums have been credited to the cases as given below:

Case.	Amount Received.	Case.	Amount Received.
1.	$504.00	51.	$75.00
5.	90.00	56.	257.00
6.	183.03	57.	200.00
7.	102.00	58.	100.00
10.	300.00	59.	240.00
12.	423.16	60.	225.00
16.	105.52	61.	85.84
17.	280.00	62.	115.00
21.	200.00	64.	100.00
28.	516.00	70.	99.00
29.	151.00	73.	75.17
33.	157.44	74.	75.00
34.	360.00	78.	147.00
37.	306.50	79.	85.00
39.	160.00	85.	150.00
45.	133.00	86.	150.00
46.	56.10	91.	85.00
47.	368.00	96.	68.16

BAILEY B. BURRETT,
General Director.
New York, Jan. 19, 1915.

To Reunite a Family.

To reunite a mother and five children the Charity Organization Society is asking for $30 a month. It is a little over a year since the father, a laborer, died, his small savings almost exhausted by sickness. The mother, after the birth of the youngest child last Spring, was for months so ill and weak that she had to have constant care and attention, and, although relatives helped, it was necessary for her, as well as for the best care of the children, to place all but Maria, the eldest, a girl of 12, temporarily in institutions. The mother's health has slowly improved, the baby has come back to her, all three have moved to the house where the mother's sister and brothers live, and now at last the time has come to bring the other little ones back home. To this plan, which is to be carried out at once, the plucky mother has been looking forward eagerly. The relatives will help as far as they are able, but they are poor, and what they can give, added to the two or three dollars the mother can make each week by light sewing (which will not overtax her) will fall short by nearly $400 of the amount needed to keep the home together during the coming year. This amount the Charity Organization Society has undertaken to secure, and as much more as may be necessary until Maria can earn her working papers. Gifts, which will be used solely for this purpose—every penny going for material needs—may be sent to the office of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society aknowledges with thanks the following contributions, sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Patrick McCarthy $1, "S. A. T." $10, "A. R." $5, Mrs. B. I. Ambler $5, "W. H. D." $1, Mrs. F. Henshaw $5

IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY GAINING OR LOSING STRENGTH?

Prof. Fisher Analyzes Three Possibilities That May Give Democrats Victory in 1916, but Figures That Annihilation of Progressives by Mr. Wilson Cements Republicans Against Him.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By IRVING FISHER, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.

The diagram presented herewith shows the relative vote for Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives in 1908, 1912, and 1914. The complete returns for 1914 have only just become available. The diagram brings down to date that which I published in THE TIMES two years ago, Jan. 7, 1913, and epitomizes the figures printed by THE TIMES last week.

The States are arranged in regular order, from the most Republican, Vermont, at the top, to the most Democratic, South Carolina, at the bottom of the list, the order being determined by the relative importance of the votes for Taft and Bryan in 1908, before the Progressive Party caused any disturbance in what we may call for convenience the "normal" ratio between Republican and Democratic votes. Thus in 1908 Vermont gave 80 per cent. of its vote to Taft and 20 per cent. to Bryan. (In all cases the Prohibitionists, Socialists, and other minor parties are omitted in the statistics;) Maine, the next most Republican State, gave a little over 65 per cent. to Taft and the remaining 35 per cent. to Bryan, and so we may follow down until, at the foot of the diagram, we see South Carolina giving only 5 per cent. to Taft and the remaining 95 per cent. to Bryan. Therefore the dotted line separating the Taft-Bryan percentages for 1908 moves, in descending, from right to left as we pass gradually from the States prevailingly Republican to those prevailingly Democratic. This dotted line crosses the middle of the figure at the "doubtful" States, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, and Kentucky. Below these come the ultra Democratic States of the "solid South."

The length of all the horizontal lines or strips are the same, representing 100 per cent., for we are dealing here only with percentages and not with the absolute number of votes. But the relative number of total votes in each State is shown by the breadth of the strips, New York having the broadest strip and Nevada the narrowest. (These breadths represent the comparative number of votes of 1912, and, for all practical purposes, those for 1908 and 1914 also.)

The two other dotted lines divide the vote into the three percentages for 1912, the left being Taft's, the middle Roosevelt's, and the right Wilson's.

The dark unbroken lines show the corresponding percentages for 1914, the left being the Republican vote, the middle the Progressive and the right the Democratic. (The figures used are votes for United States Senators or, in the absence of such figures, for United States Representatives.)

The Democratic vote is remarkably uniform at all three times. That is, it constitutes a nearly uniform fraction of the total vote. This is true, not only of the United States as a whole, but also of almost every State considered individually; for the three lines at the right—marking off the Democratic vote in 1908, 1912, and 1914—vary only slightly from one another.

As a preliminary to studying the 1914 votes we may first compare, as was done two years ago, those for 1912 with those for 1908. Since, as just observed, the line separating the Roosevelt and Wilson votes clings closely to the line of four years before, separating the Taft and Bryan votes, it is clear that Wilson got in 1912 the regular Democratic vote which Bryan got in 1908, while Roosevelt simply got a part of the vote which ordinarily would have been Republican.

Roosevelt did not succeed in attracting many Progressives from the Democratic Party. If this had been the case the 1912 line separating Roosevelt and Wilson would have been shifted bodily to the right of that of 1908 separating Taft and Bryan. Such a shift was undoubtedly Mr. Roosevelt's ambition and might have been accomplished had not the Democrats put up a Progressive candidate themselves.

Nor is it likely that 1912 saw any great interchange of votes between the parties. Mr. Roosevelt doubtless drew a few votes from progressive Democrats and drove a few conservative Republicans to vote for Wilson. But this interchange must have been unimportant; otherwise the effect would have been more or less proportional to the size of the total Republican and Democratic votes thus affected. If, for instance, Roosevelt had attracted a certain percentage of the normal Democratic vote, and driven away a certain percentage of the normal Democratic vote, the effect would naturally have been, for the Republican States high in the diagram, that he would have lost a large number of Republican votes and gained only a small number of Democrats, while, for the Democratic States low in the diagram, he would have gained a large number of Democratic votes and lost only a small number of Republican votes. Had this been the case the dotted line separating Wilson from Bryan, instead of clinging as closely as it does to the line of four years earlier, separating Bryan from Taft, would have tipped relatively toward an upright position.

As to the general national significance of the 1914 elections, the most conspicuous fact is, of course, the passing of the Progressive Party. The dark central band representing that party's national vote in 1914 is in most cases less than half as wide as the lightly shaded band which represents its strength two years ago. The only States where this third party showed strength were Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Washington.

Many persons take the naïve view that the recent accession of Republicans and loss of Democrats in Congress grows out of dissatisfaction with the present Democratic Administration. There is little to be found in the figures to justify this conclusion. It is obvious that the secret of the increased Republican vote lies chiefly in the decreased Progressive vote; in other words, in the healing up of the wound in the Republican Party caused by the Roosevelt bolt in 1912. Where the Republican Party has defeated the Democratic it is usually not because of any falling off in the Democratic vote, but because of a returning of the normal Republican vote through the disappearance of or shrinkage in the Progressive vote.

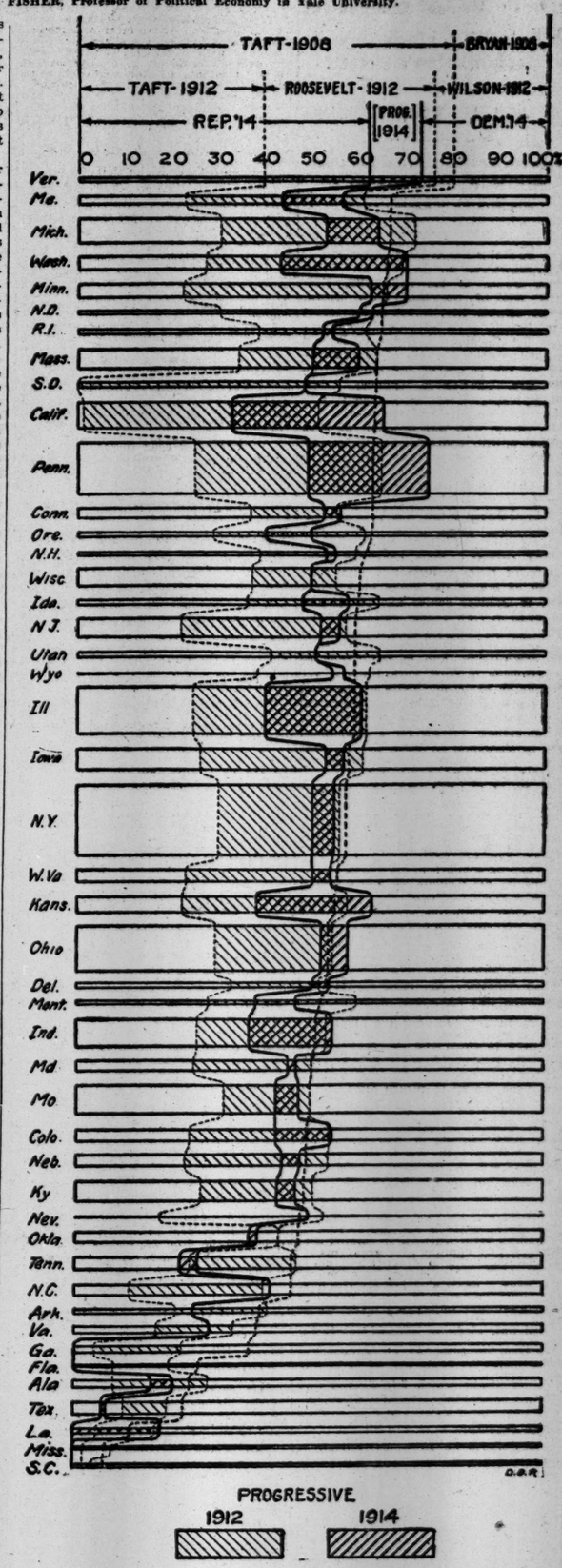
So far as the number of Democratic votes in 1914 is concerned, it is fully up to the "normal" of 1908 and 1912, and in most cases a little ahead. To be specific, if we compare 1914 with 1912 we find the Democratic Party lost in ten States, of which California and Pennsylvania are the only ones where the losses were large, and gained in thirty-two States, notably Michigan, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Montana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, and Texas.

The gains were distinctly greater than the losses. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Wilson's evident ambition to attract Progressives to the Democratic fold has been partially gratified.

If the votes for 1914 had been those of a Presidential election, the results (including Arizona and New Mexico, which are omitted from the diagram as they were not States in 1908) would have been 239 Electoral votes for the Democratic Party, 272 for the Republicans, and none for the Progressives. The result would be slightly changed if we employ the method adopted by THE TIMES last week of using the maximum vote in any party as best representing that party. By this method California, with thirteen Electoral votes, would be counted as Progressive, leaving 259 Electoral votes for the Republican, and also 259 for the Democratic. If we adopt THE TIMES method for all the States the Electoral strength would stand Democratic 266, Republican 252, and Progressive 13, giving a plurality of 14 for the Democrats. If, by 1916, the Progressives should entirely disappear and the Republicans should get the entire benefit of the present remnant, while the Democratic Party would merely hold its own, the votes in the Electoral College would, according to the method used in the diagram, be 214 for the Democratic Party and 317 for the Republican Party.

There seems to be little in these comparisons to give assurance of Democratic success in 1916. It would appear that the very success of Mr. Wilson in making the Progressive Party seem unnecessary threatens to defeat him in 1916, by cementing a solid Republican vote against him. The only hope of the Democrats lies in three possibilities: the possibility of the continued existence of at least the present remnant of the Progressive Party, the possibility that the Democrats will gain some adherents from any further disintegration of the Progressive Party, and the possibility returning prosperity and the consequent reclamation of such few independent, if illogical, voters as have deserted the Democrats because of hard times. These possibilities may still give the Democrats victory in 1916. Even to have the chance is a great step forward since 1908. A ratio of 214 (Democratic) to 317 (Republican) in Electoral strength in 1914 is far better, from a Democratic point of view, than the ratio of 162 (Democratic) to 321 (Republican) in 1908. Moreover, when we look beneath the surface, Mr. Wilson is distinctly stronger, not weaker, in 1914 than in 1912. In fact whatever happens in 1916 the future historian will record as remarkable Mr. Wilson's record as party and national leader.

IRVING FISHER.
Yale University, Jan. 21, 1915.



THE LITERACY TEST.

Prof. Ross Admits That It Is Not a Satisfactory Criterion of Fitness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add to the discussion of the literacy test question the views of Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross, who has made a study of it for his book, "The Old World in the New"?

An inquiry of Prof. Ross brings from him the following statement:

It is not generally realised that the opposition to the literacy test in the Immigration bill is tantamount to opposing any quantitative restriction of immigration. In "The Old World in the New" I have presented the case for the extensive cutting down of immigration by at least as much as from 30 to 50 per cent. Certainly the ability to read and write some language is far from being a satisfactory criterion of fitness to enter this country; nor is illiteracy a sure sign of unfitness. But *I have no other test.* The numerical limitation of immigration is quite without any discriminative value. From each country a definite number might be admitted in one year and after that quota is full no others could be admitted until the next year. The "fins-haired" tests suggested by some eugenists are utterly unworkable. The European Governments would not tolerate the presence of United States agents minutely investigating the family and civic history of their subjects contemplating migration.

Neither is it practicable to apply elaborate eugenic tests to the alien on his arrival in this country. With such a test most immigrants would have to leave home quite in the dark as to whether or not they were admissible under the laws. Many would find themselves debarred, which is a most cruel fate to impose needlessly on innocent persons. The literacy test applies a discrimination of real value in general, although not in all individual cases, and it has the immense merit of being foreknowable. No one need sell his goods and start on the long journey from the Balkans or Armenia to the United States ignorant of the outcome of the test he would have to meet.

I offer this simply as the opinion of a man who has given a great deal of attention to the subject. From his book I find that the literacy test would keep out about half the Lithuanians and South Italians who come to us, (the better educated North Italians going to Argentina;) that it would keep out one German in every 20, (over 14 years of age;) one in every 28 Dutch, 38 Irish, 52 Welsh, 59 Bohemians, 77 Finns, 100 English, 143 Scotch, and 250 Scandinavians.

WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.
New York, Jan. 19, 1915.

THE CAPTIVES.

Flutt'ring here on leafless limbs
'Neath the glass that sunlight dims,
Songsters sing their forest hymns—
Great birds perch, that never more
Under wide blue skies shall soar.

Here the Afric lion lies
With the desert in his eyes;
And the tiger, in a rage
That long time doth not assuage,
Paces up and down his cage.

Here the gibbon, his white hands
Folded human-wise, now stands,
Wailing for far forest lands;
Then to iron bars he clings,
And in leafless tree top swings.

Thou, to Whom all creatures pray,
Each in his appointed way,
Hearken to their piteous call!
May Thy mercy on us fall,
Holding these least ones in thrall!

M. E. BUHLER.

BILLY SUNDAY A TEXT FOR TWO SERMONS

Crowds Do Not Make Success in Religion, the Rev. Dr. Silverman Says.

DR. REISNER PRAISES HIM

Rabbi Schulman Condemns the Literacy Test—Bishop Greer Is Against Armament.

"Billy" Sunday's value to the cause of religion was differently estimated in pulpits in this city yesterday. Dr. Joseph Silverman in his sermon at the Temple Emanu-El said:

"That preacher known as Mr. Sunday who by his antics his his pyrotechnics in the pulpits attracts thousands is not a success, because the attraction of thousands of persons who are not serious is not success. Others could do it, if they would make fools of themselves in the pulpit. Crowds do not constitute success in religion. It is the thoughtful men who add to greater success in religion."

Dr. Christian F. Reisner of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was enthusiastic for the evangelist. He said:

"New York is already reaping results from the work of Billy Sunday in Philadelphia. The newspapers sense the public demand more quickly than any other institution. They are quoting Mr. Sunday and creating sentiment in his favor, and in the interest of bringing him here. All over the city churches are holding revival meetings. Never before were special evangelistic services so common. Billy Sunday's proximity has helped.

"We are on the verge of the greatest religious revival this generation has seen. The Methodist Church had the greatest increase in membership this year that it has had in twenty-five years. The Episcopal Church has made practically the same statement. Billy Sunday's marvelous work in Philadelphia is just a sample of what would occur here."

In his sermon at Temple Beth-El Rabbi Schulman opposed the proposed literacy test in the Immigration bill. He said:

"Years of agitation have culminated in the bill that is now before the President, which is the first step, and an important one, in a deliberate policy of restricting immigration. For this law makes literacy—the ability to read—a test for the admissibility of an adult immigrant. It means a departure from a belief in democracy and a reliance upon privilege, even if that privilege be the form of literacy. It says that men that can read must necessarily be better than those who cannot. This is a violent assumption and distortion of the truth. It means more.

"Such a test says that America has no more room for honest men who come here to seek an opportunity to earn their living, and, by their labor do the wealth of the country, and in providing for themselves help to build up the wealth of the nation. America is entering the new path of judging men, not by what they are in character, but by acquisitions, often the result of circumstances over which they have no control.

"It is a treachery to American ideals; it is quite an unnecessary pessimism as to America capacity. The greatness of our country is the result of no one race, nor is patriotism limited to any particular creed. Men of various bloods fought in the war of the Revolution and in all succeeding wars. But the bigness of this country, its great material prosperity, its unprecedented development within a century, the conversion of a continent of primitive conditions into a great land teeming with prosperous fields, busy factories, with magnificent chains of railroads, with bridges, with tunnels, with splendid cities, was the work not only of native American stock, but of immigrants."

After confirming a class of new members in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Stret and Madison Avenue, and consecrating the new organ, Bishop Greer preached a sermon against arming this country for war. He said that the war in Europe was due to large navies and that the danger of war to this country would become imminent if we should create a large army and a large navy to fight with. War, he said, was the inevitable outcome of a policy of physical force.

BISHOP CONSECRATED TODAY.

Special Services in Every Episcopal Church in New Jersey.

Special celebration of the holy communion and prayers in every Protestant Episcopal church in New Jersey this morning will precede the consecration of the Rev. Paul Clement Matthews as Bishop of New Jersey in historic St. Mary's Church of Burlington at 11 o'clock. The church is one of the oldest in America. It was founded 212 years ago by the missionaries Keith and Talbot. Many of those prominent in Colonial history worshipped there, and many were buried in its graveyard.

At the ceremonies the communion will be served in the famous silver service presented to the old church by Queen Anne.

COLONIAL LORDS AT SERVICE.

Dr. Manning Preaches Sermon on Patriotism at Trinity.

The second annual service of New York Chapter, Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, was held yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church. The Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Chaplain of the order, pronounced the benediction, and the Rev. Alexander Hamilton and the Rev. Henry Nicoll Wayne, both members of the order, assisted in the chancel. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, preached the sermon.

Dr. Manning said it was peculiarly fitting that the annual service of an historical and patriotic order should be held in Trinity, which was so strongly linked in history and antecedents with the traditions upon which the order was based.

After saying that patriotism was not the spirit of boastfulness, but altogether the feeling of enthusiasm for country and the readiness to die for it, Dr. Manning said that the true patriotism meant "nothing less than that the individual be determined to stand in his place and do his part in strengthening and upholding the standards and ideals and life of his country."

The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America was incorporated in Maryland in 1910, and its membership was limited to the direct descendants of the patrons and manorial lords of Colonial days. The New York branch was founded two years ago. Its President is John H. Livingston of Clermont and its Secretary is Killaen Van Rensselaer.

MGR. MOONEY HONORED.

Special Services to Celebrate 25th Anniversary of His Pastorate.

Cardinal Farley sat on a special throne to preside at the solemn high mass of thanksgiving celebrated yesterday at the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Fifty-first Street, near Tenth Avenue, in honor of Mgr. Mooney's twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate there.

Mgr. Mooney was celebrant, the Right Rev. Bishop Hayes was the preacher, and the Very Rev. John Hughes and the Rev. Peter F. Guinevan the sub-deacons. The deacons of honor to Cardinal Farley were Mgrs. McCready and Edwards. Mgr. Lavelle, Vivar General and pastor of the Cathedral, was assistant priest to Cardinal Farley. The Rev. Dr. Carroll, secretary to the Cardinal, was master of ceremonies. Bishop Cusick, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, and Mgrs. Kearney, McGean, Wall, Lynch, and Cassidy, as well as fifty priests, attended the ceremonies.

More than 2,500 parishioners packed the church, which was decorated with the papel yellow and white and American flags. After the service the Cardinal and other dignitaries were guests at dinner with Mgr. Mooney at the rectory adjoining the church.

Mgr. Mooney is a native of Pennsylvania, born July 8, 1848. He was graduated from Fordham College when 19 years old, and four years later ordained at St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, N. Y. For eight years he was Professor of Philosophy at Fordham. He next was made rector of St. Patrick's Church at Newburg, whence he came to the Church of the Sacred Heart.

BIG CATHOLIC CRUSADE.

Knights of Columbus Asked to Bring Non-Catholics to Lectures.

Three thousand Knights of Columbus gathered at a special service in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon to hear Fathers Conway and Gillis talk on church doctrine.

Each knight was asked to bring a non-Catholic friend to a non-Catholic series of lectures which the Paulist Fathers are to deliver at the church, beginning Jan. 31. The lectures will be given every weekday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, except Saturday, for two consecutive weeks. Two lectures will be given, one at 11 A. M., and the other at 8 P. M., on Sunday, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and Feb. 14.

Father Conway dwelt on the labors of Father Isaac Hecker, founder of the Paulist order, to bring non-Catholics into the Catholic Church, and his vigorous work to that end in this city.

Father Gillis said that the Knights of Columbus were now embarking on the "stupendous task of making America predominantly Catholic."

NAME PEACE ESSAY JUDGES.

Church Union Prosecutes Propaganda with Many Pamphlets.

The Carnegie Church Peace Union announced yesterday that the following had been appointed as judges in the essay-writing contest which has just closed:

Robert Underwood Johnson, the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, and Canon William Douglas of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The essays were written on international peace by clergymen, students in theological seminaries, and church and Sunday School members.

The Union has sent the following pamphlets to 11,000 clergymen throughout the country:

"The Way to Disarm," by Hamilton Holt; "The Midnight Cry," by Bishop Greer; "The Scourge of Militarism," by the Rev. Peter Ainslee of Baltimore; "Europe's War, America's Warning," by the Rev. Charles S. McFarland of the Federal Council of Churches; "The Church's Mission as to War and Peace," by the Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder; "The Battle of the Mothers," a poem by Angela Morgan, and "War Abolished —Peace Enthroned," by Andrew Carnegie.

NEWPORT SOCIAL NOTES.

Christening at Naval Training Station—Personal Mention.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 24. — At the residence of Passed Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. John B. Kaufman at the Naval Training Station this afternoon their infant son was christened William Metcalfe Kaufman by the Rev. Edward L. Reed of Emmanuel Church. The child had for godfathers Capt. Roger Welles, commanding officer of the Training Station, and Surgeon John T. Kennedy, attached to the Naval Hospital at Boston, and for godmother Mrs. A. L. Reeve of New York. Attending the ceremony were Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Mrs. Robley T. Evans, Miss Metcalfe of San Francisco, and many others.

A son was born here today to Lieut. and Mrs. John Borland, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Buren has returned to New York, closing Sunnyfields Farm for the remainder of the Winter.

Mrs. Frederick Nelson concluded her visit at the Muenchinger King tonight, returning to New York.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick are expected to return from Providence tomorrow from a visit with Mrs. William Grosvenor, who gave a luncheon today in their honor.

Dr. Leroy Fesser has returned to Harbour Court from New York.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, goes to New York tomorrow to deliver an address on the efficiency of the navy at the annual banquet of the Efficiency Club at the Hotel Biltmore.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James are to come to their Newport residence the latter part of the week with guests.

POLO LURES AT AIKEN.

Practice Matches Begin Today at the Whitney Field.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Jan. 24.—Polo practice matches will begin tomorrow on the polo field at the Whitney race track. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Alexander Brown, Robert Bullock, and Fred Haines will play against Harold Hayes, R. Allison, Walter Phelps, and Arthur Iselin.

Recent visitors at the Palmetto Golf Club have been William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, and Miss Rita Dolan of Philadelphia; George Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark of New York.

Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran gave a dinner at the Barnard villa last night for a company including Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice de Coppet, and Mrs. Arthur Iselin.

George I. Scott and Miss Mimi Scott entertained informally at Sand Oaks this afternoon at luncheon in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick.

HOT SPRINGS ACTIVITIES.

Many Resort Visitors Attend Week-End Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Jan. 24.—Inclement weather failed to keep visitors indoors today. Basking before open fires, nevertheless, was enjoyable after walking or riding. There was a dance last evening in the Japanese room. Among those in attendance were William Jenkins, E. E. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Hoenhauser, Mrs. E. B. Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. A. MacFarlane, Eugene Aucaigne, Mrs. Theodore Netter, Frank Loring Preston, H. C. Mackenzie, Charles J. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. John Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Silsbe, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Greenia, Edward D. Toland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barry Hamilton, Mark H. Crehan, Mrs. M. P. Lewis, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whitlock.

Mrs. Harry H. Watkins and her daughter, Mrs. Dale B. Fitler of Philadelphia, arrived this morning.

Among those who attended the concert this evening were Mrs. A. G. Forrest, Mrs. Henry L. Turner, E. S. Walsh, M. Perez, Mrs. T. A. Huebach, Mrs. Raymond Carey, the Misses Marian and Elizabeth Buchanan, George H. Buchanan, E. L. Rumbold, and Mr. and Mrs. James D. Baker.

Dinner for Mary Garden.

Mr. and Mrs. William Favershan entertained at dinner last night at their residence, 214 East Seventeenth Street, for Miss Mary Garden, prior to her departure for Europe. Among the guests were Mrs. Whitney Warren, Augustus Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Cyril Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, Frank Crowninshield, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Stone. A musicale followed the dinner.

'THE FALLEN IDOL' AT THE COMEDY

Joe Weber Presents There a New Drama from the Pen of Guy Bolton.

DAVID POWELL EXCELLENT

His Performance the Most Satisfying Feature of an Awkwardly Written Play of Sacrifice and Retribution.

THE FALLEN IDOL, a new play in three acts, by Guy Bolton. At the Comedy Theatre.

James Grebble ..... David Powell
Victor Valdecini ..... Albert Bruning
Dr. Brock ..... Lumsden Hare
Baxter ..... Robert Schable
Christine Valdecini ..... Janet Beecher
Mrs. Atwater ..... Marie Chambers
Cara Marx ..... Florence Rockwell

"The Fallen Idol," a serious play in three acts, was presented to New York for the first time on Saturday evening at the Comedy Theatre. It is the work of Guy Bolton, author of "The Ruie of Three," a farce which for some weeks held the stage of the Harris Theatre last season, and author, also, of the book of the new musical comedy which will bring Marie Cahill and Richard Carle to town as co-stars this evening at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Mr. Bolton's new play is somewhat clumsily and self-consciously written, and its appeal to the sympathies of the audience is decidedly confused, but the story it has to tell is interesting, and several moments of considerable dramatic force are achieved in the telling. Some excellent playing is done in several of the rôles, particularly by David Powell, whose performance as the young sculptor in the play at the Comedy seconds the good impression he made as the Junior Lieutenant in "Across the Border" at the Princess.

"The Fallen Idol" tells the story of Victor Valdecini, a great pianist, overtaken in his prime by locomotor ataxia, so that Christine, his rich and charming young wife, finds herself, as the play begins, settling to the position of nurse and caretaker in her Park Avenue home. There is some rather strained talk of suttee as the suggestion of an analogy between her position and that of the Hindu widow's devotional self-immolation on the funeral pile of her husband. The time, then, is ripe for her to find herself in love with James Grebble, a handsome, adoring and needy young sculptor who is a distant cousin and old crony of hers. She finds satisfaction in clandestinely supplying the $15,000 needed to finance a commission that represents the promise of his career.

He is busily and happily at work on this monument when he stumbles on the knowledge that his model is the bitter, cast-off mistress of Valdecini and the mother of a boy bearing his name. The woman is about to bring punitive suit for the maintenance of the child, when, to shield Mrs. Valdecini from the odor of the scandal, the sculptor buys silence with the funds that had been advanced to him. Even when Christine discovers that this money has been put to a shameful story and believes the story his, Grebble holds his tongue at the price of his career and her trust in him. This variation of a sacrifice that has done service in many a play and story is distinctly unamusing here, for it begets a little of the irritated feeling that the young sculptor is heroically stabbing the woman he loves in the back to save her from spraining her ankle.

The truth comes out in a scene of very effective, if somewhat laboriously contrived, dramatic irony, when Valdecini and the model meet face to face. Then he sees for the first time the picture of his son with his own name written across it, and learns for the first time that the boy is crippled with a lameness the mother blames on him. And she tells him that at the boy's birth she cursed the father and prayed that the affliction would be transferred to him. He is left horror-struck, believing that it was she who had stricken him. He still holds in his shaking hands the photograph with its tell-tale likeness and inscription. He tries to throw it into the fire. It falls short. He tries to pick it up and finds that at last he cannot rise. In part of his very punishment that it should act finally to stay his concealment of this convicting evidence. He tries to reach it with his stick. The distance is just too great. He calls fearfully to his man for help, and, at the resounding sound of hurrying footsteps, cries out: "Pick it up! Pick it up!" But it was his wife who had come in. It is she who picks it up and, before he can speak, reads the secret that had been so long kept from her. Later, Valdecini, in an atonement, takes himself out of the way.

For relieving humor, Mr. Bolton relies on easy epigrams. Uttered at intervals by a comedy minor member of the cast, they are disarmingly ascribed to a brother who discreetly remains off stage throughout the play, and who, it is suspected, found them all in the back pages of a popular magazine under some such title as "Dire Thoughts of a Latter-Day Cynic." Mr. Bolton has a tendency to be aphoristic at all times and in the most impassioned scene of the play poor Mr. Powell is asked to utter polysyllabic generalities pantingly.

Mr. Powell's performance is very good, indeed. It is marked by entire sincerity and a satisfying emotional force. His work leaves something to be desired—and expected—in the way of finish, but it is genuine and pleasing. Miss Rockwell is sincere and skillful. Mr. Bruning's able portrait of Valdecini is quite disconcertingly unpleasant. Miss Beecher and Miss Chambers are satisfactory.

It must be said that whoever presided at the rehearsals was not sufficiently interested in the uses of the soft pedal. The entire performance suffers from the appearance of having been planned for a far roomier theatre than the Comedy, and this gives unfortunate and avoidable emphasis to some of the play's shortcomings.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Wassily Besekirsky and Florence Hinkle Heard as Soloists.

At the Philharmonic Society's concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon there were two soloists, Florence Hinkle, soprano, and Wassily Besekirsky, violinist. Mr. Besekirsky played Mendelssohn's Concerto, and Miss Hinkle sang "Voi che sapete" from "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Ave Maria" from Bruch's "The Cross of Fire." The orchestral programme contained the first performance by the Philharmonic Society of Arthur Foote's "Four Character Pieces" after quatrains of Omar Khayyam, Schumann's Symphony No. 1 (the "Spring" symphony) and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1, as numbered in his orchestral versions of several of the rhapsodies.

The violinist is not well known to this public, having been heard in this country only at a recital he gave some weeks ago. On that occasion his most conspicuous fault seemed to be an inclination toward faulty intonation. In this regard his performance yesterday showed considerable improvement, though there were times when he was out of tune. His playing of Mendelssohn's Concerto was not without its good points, particularly in the second movement, and it made on the whole a favorable impression. Miss Hinkle's singing was as usual of a high order.

Arthur Foote's composition is a series of mood delineations with appropriate Oriental coloring which is interesting throughout and met with favor from the audience. Mr. Stransky played the Schumann symphony at a recent concert, and it was again very agreeably done.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN ARTHUR DALZIEL, 62 years old, died yesterday at his home, 81 Saratoga Avenue, Yonkers. He was Assistant Superintendent of the Burglary Department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company. He leaves a wife, two sons and three daughters.

JOHN ACKERMAN, a son of John Ackerman, one of the original landowners at Rochelle Park, N. J., died on Saturday at his home in that place. Mr. Ackerman was 76 years old. Nearly all his life he had lived in Rochelle Park, where he was prominently identified with the First Dutch Reformed Church, Hackensack. He served in the civil war as a Corporal in the Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers.

GEORGE ALVAH TRULL, 76 years old, died yesterday at his residence, 601 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

DANIEL KERFOOT BAYNE, 66 years old, a coffee merchant, residing at 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, died yesterday in the Post Graduate Hospital. He was born in Alexandria, Va.

SARAH DU BOIS DOREMUS, daughter of the late Thomas C. Doremus, died yesterday at her residence, 133 East Ninety-fourth Street.

MARY A. DE BEVOISE, daughter of the late Peter De Bevoise, died yesterday at her home, 434 Fresh Pond Road, Evergreen, L. I.

ZILPHA ELIZA CHADWICK, widow of Dr. Alexander Baker Chadwick, 79 years old, died yesterday at her residence, 280 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

MRS. JOHANNA VANDERBURG, one of the oldest residents of Bergen County, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Albert Smith, in Midland Park. She was the widow of Garret Vanderburg, and was 94 years old.

MRS. ELLA J. TURNER, wife of F. Turner, a real estate dealer, died on Saturday at her home at 54 West Ninety-fourth Street. She was born in West Hurley, N. Y., and had long been active in the work of St. Paul's M. E. Church at West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

ALEXANDER GUITERMAN, a retired chemical manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street. He was born in Bavaria in 1832 and came to this country at the age of 17 years, settling first at Ann Arbor, Mich.

DENNIS WINTER, who preceded William F. Delaney as Democratic leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, died on Friday at his home at 287 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn in 1857. A wife and four children survive him.

MRS. JOHN J. FARRELL, wife of Gov. Fielder's executive clerk, is dead at the family's home in Trenton.

Miss ANNE WHITNEY, poet and sculptor, died at her home in Boston on Saturday, aged 93. She was born in Watertown, Mass., of an old New England family. Miss Whitney published a volume of verse in 1850. At this period in her life she studied sculpture for five years in Rome, Munich, and Paris. Among her works of this period were the statue of Samuel Adams for the Capitol at Washington, of which a bronze replica is in Adams Square, Boston, and a work called "Roma." In 1878 Miss Whitney established in Boston a studio, which she maintained to the time of her death. Here she made statues and busts of Lief Ericson, Harriet Martineau, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, besides many other works.

Miss FANNY M. REED, a sister of the late Mrs. Faran Stevens and of Mrs. George F. Richardson of Lowell, Mass., died on Thursday at her home at 187 Rue de la Pompe, Paris, where she had lived for forty years. She was born in Lowell in 1836. Miss Reed was prominent in musical and social circles in Paris.

CHARLES BALSAR, an actor, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company, and later in support of E. H. Sothern and Grace George, died Saturday at the home of his mother in Jackson, Mich. He was 34 years old.

ART SALE

Pictures and Studies by the late GEORGE HENRY HALL, N. A., will be exhibited and offered for sale the first week of February at his former studio—

96 FIFTH AVENUE
(Entrance 2 W. 15th St.)
Hours: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FESTIVAL THEATRE FOR THE EAST SIDE

Neighborhood Playhouse Soon to Open to Carry On Settlement Dramatic Work.

FOR COMMUNITY APPEAL

Lilian D. Wald, Max Morgenthau, Jr., and the Misses Lewisohn Among the Directors.

The Neighborhood Playhouse, a novel theatre at 466 Grand Street, is to be opened on Feb. 12 with a biblical play, "Jephtha's Daughter," which has been written for the occasion. The Playhouse was built as an experimental theatre to carry on the dramatic and festival work of the Henry Street Settlement. According to the backers of the enterprise, it aims to be a community theatre, where the traditions of the neighborhood can find artistic expression, where any one with special gifts can contribute his talent, and where interesting productions of serious plays and comedies as well as the lighter forms of entertainment may be found.

During the last eight years, the festival groups of the Henry Street Settlement have presented seasonal festivals and pantomimes in the gymnasium, and for the last three years, the Dramatic Club of the organization, now to be called the Neighborhood Players, have presented at Clinton Hall such plays as "The Shepherd," by Olive Tilford Dargan, and "The Silver Box," by John Galsworthy. These productions reached a point where the development of the players, the interest of the audiences, and the response of the neighborhood seemed to demand the erection of this playhouse.

The policy of the Neighborhood Playhouse will be directed by an advisory group, the members of which are Lillian D. Wald, Max Morgenthau, Jr., Rita Morgenthau, and the regular producing staff, consisting of Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, Alice Lewisohn, Irene Lewisohn, Agnes E. Morgan, and Helen Arthur. The architects are Harry Creighton Inails and F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., who designed the Little Theatre for Winthrop Ames.

The architecture of the playhouse was determined largely by the character of the original buildings in its neighborhood. The exterior is distinctly Georgian and the interior, while based on Georgian principles, is not intended to represent any particular style or period. The façade is of light red brick with marble trimmings. The third story, which is set back from the street, is of stucco. The entrance doors are green and the shutters of the windows green. Iron lanterns hang at either side of the door over the white poster boards, which have been decorated by Esther Peck.

The stage ih 25 feet deep and 50 feet wide and has a height of 35 feet, which, on account of the proportions of the proscenium opening, is ample for the production of any play.

A distinctive feature of the Neighborhood Playhouse is its third floor, which has been planned to meet the requirements of its many activities. Across the front runs a large rehearsal room, which will be used for occasional dances as well as for regular class work. This room can be divided by sliding doors into two huge dressing rooms, one of which in turn can be further suubdivided by movable screens into as many dressing rooms as are required. Besides these, there are two individual dressing rooms.

The weekly programme will be divided into two distinct forms of entertainment. On Saturday and Sunday evenings the players will present many plays new to New York audiences. Saturday and Sunday afternoons will be devoted to programmes of special interest to children, and will include seasonal festivals, pantomime ballets and fairy plays, presented by the Henry Street Group. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays the offerings will consist of moving pictures, playlets, camera talks, folk songs and dances, illustrated fairy tales, marionettes and music, running continuously from 1:30 P. M. to 11 P. M. o'clock.

The prices of admission will be 5 and 10 cents, except on Saturday and Sunday evenings, when 25 and 50 cents will be charged.

ELMAN ENJOYING A REST YEAR HERE

Famous Young Violinist Taking Vacation Because of War—His First in 16 Years.

LIKES DRAMA AND MOVIES

Now Has Chance to Hear Other Artists — New York Musical Capital of World, He Says.

It may be news to the admirers of Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, who have failed to find his name on any of the concert or recital programmes this year, that he has spent the season no further away from the centre of things in New York than a big room in the Hotel Knickerbocker which looks out on Broadway, trying to forget as completely as is possible that there are such things as audiences and violin virtuosi. Nevertheless, such is a fact. He has not appeared in public this season, and does not intend to.

"I was originally booked for a European tour this season," Mr. Elman explained yesterday in a talk with a TIMES reporter, "but the war made that impossible. In the few countries where I could have played, things would have been gloomy and disagreeable, so I told my mother and sisters to pack up their things, and we came to America, where we could expect to see some happy faces.

"My family is established comfortably in an apartment, and I settled down here to enjoy a whole year of rest and reflection. I wonder if the average person realizes how much that means to an artist. My case is typical of that of most musicians who travel over the globe giving concerts. For sixteen years now, I can count back and find myself working. Winter and Summer, without very much change in the routine of preparing works, catching trains and steamers, and worrying how to keep myself in condition so that every new audience I appeared before would find me at my best.

"I am now 24 years old—just at the age when a young man must pause, and look around him and have time to find out what is going on in the world. I can consider myself lucky that the chance came along, and I am using it as well as I can.

Can Now Hear Concerts.

"First of all, I can look on music for a whole year as if I were an amateur. I must, of course, play a little, so that I will not go back, but I play now to suit myself, just as an amateur does. And, like him, I now have a chance to hear concerts and recitals to my heart's content. I never had the chance before. There are important artists whom I had never heard, because while I was travelling in Europe they were in America or some other part of the world, and vice versa. Now I can go hear them, and enjoy the music just as any one else does without thinking that he or she plays that differently from my way, and wondering whether they or I are right. When I get back to music again it will be all new to me."

On one table of the violinist's room there was a chess board, with the men sprawling about as if a game had been left in the middle, and another was piled with books, mostly English. Mr. Elman mentioned that these represented two of his recreations, which were combined with attending theatre-going, and other social relaxations.

"Chess is one of my vices," he remarked.

He was reminded that Paderewski, Josef Hofman, and other prominent artists seemed to find chess a favorite occupation in off hours, and he remarked that Hofmann had played with him once.

"And I will say," he added, laughingly, "whether he likes it or not, that history will bear me out to record the fact that I have beaten him."

He next explained that he had seen almost everything in the theatres here this season. On the whole, he did not like the fare that was offered here.

"I do not find the theatre to be treated as it should be by the theatres here," he said. "The great majority of entertainments at present are superficial. There seems to be very little provided for the people who are willing to have a little brains exercised with amusement. The musical pieces seem to be the worst in this respect. In most of them the music does not amount to anything, and the libretti are without any real cleverness. They are nothing but a display of brilliant costumes.

Theatrical Offerings Poor.

"There does not seem to be much improvement in the more serious pieces. Some of the plays which are devoted to displaying their stars are really stupid from beginning to end. The public is the victim. It can simply choose what it thinks is most worthy to go to of the plays presented, but has no other alternative. It is a shame to treat the public of New York that way, because it is always ready for something good. If they cannot get it here they will not revive standard plays or people like Oscar Wilde or Bernard Shaw over there? You can disagree with either of those authors, but at least when you are done with them they have given you something to discuss.

"It is hard to see how, with the present style of plays, the public taste will not be spoiled. It would willingly go in the other direction, and it is unfortunate to see it misled."

The violinist also has not neglected the dance palaces in his efforts to find amusement.

"The gay life—about once a month," is the way he puts it.

"Dancing is a thing I enjoy very much—when others do it," he said. "When I go to one of the roof dances with a party it seems a miracle that a couple should leave their tables and go out into the centre of the room and dance. I would never be able to, for I am too shy about exhibiting my dancing accomplishment. I prefer to have very few about when I attempt it. Perhaps my being an artist gets in my way here, for I feel that there would be people there who knew me. If they did they would say I might be a good violinist, but I certainly was a poor dancer.

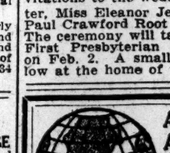
Other diversions of an artist trying to be merely an amateur, he was learned from Mr. Elman, were attending occasionally a particular Broadway moving-picture house and keeping ordinary social engagements, which become a pleasure after they have been denied you for most of sixteen years.

"It is unusual to find an artist coming here merely to live, isn't it?" asked Mr. Elman. "Most of us come here to fill engagements and make money. But just at this time there is in New York an extraordinary gathering of interesting people. You have gathered from all over the world, not only musicians, but artists and writers, and representatives of other professions whose duties do not confine them to any one country.

"All of them will stay here until the war is over, and a great many, I am sure, will become settled here and stay for good. It will be one more advantage for this country and cannot fail to have a valuable effect. At the present time there is no doubt, as far as music is concerned at least, that New York is the capital of the world."

Eleanor Kingsbury to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hutchinson Kingsbury of Montclair have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Jessup Kingsbury, to Paul Crawford Root of Cleveland, Ohio. The ceremony will take place in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Montclair, on Feb. 2. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.



All Books
All Languages
All Subjects
BRENTANO'S
Fifth Ave., New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Card

The large number of letters I am receiving in praise of Alice Brown's prize play, "Children of Earth," which I am producing at the Booth Theatre, has overtaxed my ability to answer them in person.

I make therefore this public acknowledgement and thanks.

WINTHROP AMES

REV. JOHN H. OERTER DIES.

For 57 Years Pastor of Fourth German Reformed Church.

The Rev. John Henry Oerter, 83 years old, of 410 West Forty-fifth Street, who for fifty-seven years was the pastor of the Fourth German Reformed Church of America, died yesterday morning in the rectory following an illness of two weeks from bronchitis.

Dr. Oerter was born in Gilsbach, Westphalia, in 1831, and came to this country in 1852, entering the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He was graduated in 1856, and accepted a pastorate at Warrenville, N. J. Shortly afterward he married Miss Frances Dauer of Utica. For two years he remained in Warrenville, and was then invited to take charge of the church here.

He is survived by his wife, a son, S. J. Oerter of Utica, and a daughter, Mrs. Emma E. Nerger.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, with the Rev. Julius Jaeger of the German Evangelical Reformed Church of America officiating. The interment will take place on Wednesday at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

MR. BUSONI APPEARS.

Pianist as Soloist at the Metropolitan Sunday Concert.

Mr. Ferruccio Busoni, one of the distinguished members of the throng of pianists favoring New York this season, made his first appearance last evening at the popular concert in the Metropolitan Opera House. It had been much delayed, presumably on account of the uncertainties brought about by the war, and the circumstances under which it occurred were not favorable to a showing of the finer qualities of his art. He played last evening Weber's brilliant "Concertstück," with orchestra, a piece that epitomizes the "Weber flourish," and that sounds even in the hands of the mosta resolute pianist a little old-fashioned. He also played alone Liszt's transcription of Schubert's song, "Der Erlkönig," and his "Rigoletto Fantasie" with glittering bravura. He will make more important contributions to the season's music later.

There were solos added to the programme also by Mr. Luca Botta, Miss Anna Case, and Mme. Raymonde Delaunois, and the orchestra played several numbers under the direction of Mr. Richard Hageman. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BIERMAN.—Jan. 19, 134 West 112th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Bierman, a son.

GREENFIELD.—Jan. 20, Newark, N. J., to Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Greenfield, a son.

HURWITZ.—Jan. 21, Hotel Ashton, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hurwitz, a son.

LEWIS.—Jan. 18, 309 East 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Lewis, a son.

PRAGER.—Jan. 20, 151 East 81st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Prager, a son.

Engaged.

SISITZKY—SAFFIR.—Eva Saffir to Phil Sisitzky of Thompsonville, Conn. Reception Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, at 1,048 Clay Av., Bronx, New York.

CANTER—SEIDEN.—Tillie Seiden to Charles Canter.

COHN—SANDGROUND.—Freda Sandground to Arthur Cohn.

EPSTEIN — REINHARDT. — Miriam Reinhardt to Abraham Epstein.

GELFAND—SEIDEL.—Lena Seidel to Irving Gelfand.

GROSSMAN—BELLICK.—Rose Bellick to Moe Grossman.

HAMBURGER—HERZFELD.—Auguste Herzfeld to Ludwig Hamburger.

HOCHENBERG—FISCH.—Bertha Fisch to Harry M. Hochenberg.

HOSH—ADLER.—Helen Adler to Jules Hosh.

LEVINSOHN—FINE.—Leonore R. Fine to Leo H. Levinsohn.

LOWENTHAL—FELSEN.—Mollie Felsen to Benjamin Lowenthal.

MAY—SIEGEL.—Lillian Siegel to Mortimer May.

MEYER—WEISS.—Lydia Weiss to Jay S. Meyer.

SISITZKY.—SAFFIR.—Eva Saffir to Philip Sisitzky.

STERN — HAMERSLOUGH. — Adele Hamerslough to Isaac Stern.

STRAUSS—LOWY.—Dora Lowy to Leo Strauss.

WERTHEIMER—ELLIAS.—Marian G. Ellias to Leonard Wertheimer.

Married.

LEEDS—HERSH.—Jan. 22, Helen Hersh to Stanton Leeds.

PITT-SMITH—O'NEILL.—Jan. 23, Kathleen O'Neill to George Pitt-Smith.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, 1915, John Ackerman, late Corporal Company C, 22d Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in his 76th year. Funeral from his late residence, Rochelle Park, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

ANDREWS.—Doris, aged 10 years, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Andrews. Funeral tomorrow, 8 P. M., at late residence, 1,826 Mt. Hope Av., Bronx.

BANKS.—Olivia P., wife of Jeremiah Banks, in her 84th year. Services at her late residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

BAYNE.—Suddenly, at Post Graduate Hospital, Sunday morning, Jan. 24, 1915, Daniel Kerfoot Bayne, age 66 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 200 West 56th St., Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BESSEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, 1915, Caroline G., wife of George H. Bessey. Funeral services at her late home, 345 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M.

BRUNN.—At Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 23, 1915, after a prolonged illness, Adolph W. Brunn, in his 47th year. Funeral services will be held at the home, 124 Elm Av., Hackensack, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHADWICK.—On Sunday, Jan 24, 1915, Zilpha Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Alexander Baker Chadwick, in her 79th year. Funeral of extraordinary gathering of

TENNIS PLAYERS AT ODDS---LIGHTWEIGHTS TO BOX---ATHLETICS---TURF---TRAPSHOOTING

KEEN FIGHT FOR TENNIS PLAYERS

Selection of Location for National Championships Means Much for the Sport.

Tennis players throughout the United States are now engaged in the most important campaign in the history of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and the final outcome may result in a revolution in the conduct of affairs in the National Association. The question now agitating the tennis world is the location for the national championships, and a bitter struggle is in prospect for the delegates when they assemble in this city for their annual convention next week.

The first steps looking to the removal of the national championships from Newport were taken when the West Side Tennis Club moved from 237th Street and Broadway to Forest Hills, L. I. At that time it was announced that the club planned to make the new location the "Wimbledon" of the United States. This really meant that the policy of the club was to make Forest Hills the headquarters and centre of lawn tennis in this country, just as Wimbledon Common is the recognized centre of tennis in England.

From a geographical standpoint New York is the logical centre of tennis in the United States, but there are sentimental reasons why Newport, R. I., has staged the national championships. Sentiment, however, has been supplanted by commercialism, and unless all signs fail, the time has arrived for the parting of the ways.

An active campaign is now being waged between the supporters of the new movement to bring the championships to Forest Hills and the advocates of plans to keep the national tournament at Newport, while there is another element that is growing which may gather sufficient force to throw the stellar event open to the highest bidder, or in other words follow the policy of the United States Golf Association, Amateur Athletic Union, and other bodies, and leave the selection of the scene of the championship competition to the delegates when they assemble for the annual convention.

The West Side Tennis Club has disclaimed any intention of bidding for the championships but the list of players who have signed the call for the Tennis Players' Committee includes many of the prominent members of that organization, and as a matter of fact, the call carries a semi-official stamp. It is, however, a noticeable fact that the opponents to the change include many of the leading players, and nearly all the past champions in the tennis world.

A peculiar condition surrounds the controversy that is now agitating the tennis world. A few years ago a complaint was registered that the accommodation at the Newport Casino was inadequate, and in order to improve the conditions, the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association made an unofficial promise to give Newport the national championships for several years providing better accommodations were provided. At this time there was little or no opposition to holding the championships at the Casino and, while several suggestions had been made at the annual meetings of the national association, no serious effort had been put forth to stage the event on any other courts. As a matter of fact no club had appeared on the scene with a serious offer and the executive committee thereby felt justified in making the tentative offer to the Newport people.

The success of the Davis Cup matches at Forest Hills demonstrated the possibilities of attracting a big crowd to these courts and for the national championships and it was felt that the time had arrived when the most important event of the tennis world should be held where the sport had its greatest vogue. It was, however, felt that before any definite step was taken in this direction, every section of the country should be given a full opportunity to advance its particular claim for the award of the national championships.

The move contemplated was so radical and foreign to the policy of the national association that it was a serious question whether the proposition would receive any support from the clubs of the association to see whether the national championships should rotate from section to section or be retained in the same place for a number of years. In discussing this serious problem, one of the most prominent players in New York yesterday said:

"The contemplated change from Newport to Forest Hills for the national championships is a serious proposition, and should be fully considered before anything is done in the matter. It must be remembered that when the National Association was first organized few clubs cared to saddle themselves with the responsibility of staging this important event. It meant a lot of trouble and difficulties. The organization at that time was not as perfect as it is now, and the science of the game had not developed to its present condition. As a matter of fact, the championships went begging, and Newport came to the front with an offer, which was gladly accepted by the National Association.

"The same argument might be applied to the women's championship, which has always been a losing financial venture. For many years this event has been held on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, on Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, where this tournament has shown a remarkable growth. After a series of competitions, the women's doubles championship was added to the programme, and this was followed by the mixed doubles championship, but it is doubtful whether the Philadelphia club has ever made enough money out of the tournament to pay the running expenses. There seems to be no opposition to Philadelphia's continuing this attraction, probably on account of the lack of financial returns.

"The same argument applies to the intercollegiate tournament, which has been held on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club at Philadelphia. For several years this club has undertaken the staging of this event, and has probably lost considerable money thereby. We do not find any club anxious to saddle themselves with this tournament, nor is it likely that any organization will come forward with a proposition until it develops into a money-making proposition.

"Sentiment has played an important part in giving Newport the national championships for so many years, and in the minds of many of the prominent players, especially those who have been instrumental in building up the sport, this fact should not be forgotten in deciding the location for the next national championships. Newport came forward and made the national championships possible at a time when no other club wanted it, and some consideration should be shown to the people who have done so much to help the sport.

"It is true that the British championship has been held on the Wimbledon court for many years, but this is no argument why Forest Hills should be selected as the permanent home for the American championships. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that probably 40 per cent. of the tennis players in this country live within a radius of 100 miles of New York City, and, while it may be advantageous in many ways to give the West Side Tennis Club this stellar attraction, it is just as well to consider whether the followers of tennis do not owe a debt of gratitude to Newport for making possible this important event when other sections of the country fought shy of it."

CHANGE PHILADELPHIA VOTE.

Quakers' Clubs Now Said to Favor Newport by 11 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 24.—Emphatic denial that the sentiment of the tennis clubs in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in this district favored the staging of the national championship at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., as against the Casino at Newport, R. I., was made tonight by Albert L. Hoskins, Vice President of the National Association, in spite of the fact that an announcement was made last night following a meeting of representatives of the local clubs, which stated that eight clubs favored Forest Hills and five voted for Casino, while three clubs were not represented. According to Mr. Hoskins, the vote shows this city to be in favor of Newport by 11 to 5, with two clubs doubtful. A local news bureau is authority for the statement from Mr. Hoskins that the Philadelphi a vote stands as follows:

"For Newport—Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Germantown Cricket Club, Englesmere Country Club, Philadelphia Country Club, Kebo Valley Club, Philmont Country Club, Swimming Club, Bar Harbor; Atlantic City Yacht Club, and Ocean City Yacht Club.

"For Forest Hills—Overbrook Golf Greenpoint Tennis Club, Stenton Athletic Club, Point Pleasant (N. J.) Club, and Cynwyd Club.

"Doubtful—Plymouth Country Club and Indoor Tennis Club."

SON DEFEATS FATHER.

Alfred Stoddard Captures Shooting Honors at New Rochelle Y. C.

B. R. Stoddard and Alfred B. Stoddard, father and son respectively, carried off the honors yesterday at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island. Alfred showed even better form than his father, for he proved the winner of the high handicap prize by scoring 100 with the aid of his handicap of 24, and he won the Take Home Trophy after a shoot-off with A. E. Eldridge, H. S. Bullock, and G. P. Granbery, who tied him with full scores of 25 each.

In winning the leg for the Accumulation Cup young Stoddard tied H. S. Bullock, D. Giriat, and G. P. Granbery, each of whom have won four legs for this prize this season. They will shoot off next week for the possession of the trophy. Shooting from 20 yards, B. R. Stoddard won the leg for the distance handicap, breaking 22 blue rocks, and in the match for the January Cup he, with Alfred Stoddard, C. C. Moore, and A. E. Eldridge each won legs for that prize.

F. W. Howard was the winner of the High Scratch Medal, with 84 as his score, B. R. and A. B. Stoddard with G. P. Granbery tying for second place, with 79 each. Howard also won the 15 "bird" scratch shoot. C. A. Marsland won the 10 "bird" scratch event after a shoot-off with A. B. Stoddard.

Knollwood C. C. Trapshoot.

Cold and inclement weather did not in the least deter the marksmen yesterday at the Knollwood Country Club. There was a large turnout at the traps, and, considering the wind, the shooting was of an unusually high order. The 100-bird special handicap was won by Walter H. Sykes, who, with a handicap of 28, easily defeated Foster Crampton, the scratch man. Miss Marie Zimmermann was one of the contestants. Sykes was also first in the Monthly Cup handicap and the shoot for the Season's Cup. The scores follow:

Walter H. Sykes, 71—28—99; Foster Crampton 80—scratch—80; S. A. McGeagh, 71—8—79; D. S. Wilcox, 67—5—75; E. T. Fox, 68—4—72; Walter H. Merrill, 59—12—71; Miss Marie Zimmermann, 39—28—67.

Monthly Cup Handicap.—Walter H. Sykes, 85—14—99; S. A. McGeagh, 37—4—41; Foster Crampton, 40—scratch—40.

Season's Cup.—Walter H. Sykes, 38—6—42; Foster Crampton, 40—scratch—40; E. T. Fox, 35—4—39.

Ward Wins Five Prizes.

Of the seven men who faced the traps of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday J. Ward showed the best form by winning five of the six matches contested. In the 100-"bird" handicap match he won with a full score on his handicap of 15, beating T. Lenane, Jr., by just one "bird." Ward, A. L. Burns, C. W. Berner, and T. Lenane, Jr., tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the take-home trophy, and in the shoot-off Ward won. He also won legs for the January Cup, for the Visitors' Cup, and for the Accumulation Cup, all with full scores. The high scratch prize was won by A. L. Burns after a shoot-off with Ward, each having tied with 114 out of the possible 125. Burns won the 10 and W. B. Short the 15 "bird" scratch contests.

Lewis Leads at the Traps.

Tracy H. Lewis won four out of the five contests at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday in its weekly shoot. In the 15-"bird" scratch event he won with 10 as his score, and the 10-"bird" scratch with eight breaks. He won the take home trophy with 22 on his handicap of 1, and the leg for the Monthly Cup with a 23. The leg for the Yearly Cup went to J. W. Alker, who returned a full score of 25 on his handicap of 4.

Columbia's Wrestling Schedule.

Columbia's wrestling schedule, announced by Manager I. P. MacNair, is one of the most formidable a Blue and White team has been called upon to face in years. Eight dual meets have been arranged in addition to the intercollegiate championships. Of these, five are league meets, with Lehigh, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, respectively. The Tigers and the South Bethlehem collegians will be met in New York, while the meets with the Red and White and the Red and Blue will be fought at Ithaca and Philadelphia, respectively. Yale, formerly a member of the Intercollegiate Wrestling League, and Lafette will both be met, as in former years, the two meets being scheduled for New York. Pennsylvania State College appears on the Columbia schedule for the first time in several years. The meet will be held in the home of the Pennsylvanians at State College. Although not in the league, Penn State turns out a formidable team every year and generally worsts one or more of the league members. The schedules of the two institutions conflicted, and a date satisfactory to both teams could not be arranged. There is one meet on the schedule in the nature of a preliminary contest, that with the N. Y. A. C. this Saturday. The schedule follows:

Jan. 30, N. Y. A. C., at N. Y. A. C.; Feb. 6, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; Feb. 13, Lafayette, at New York; Feb. 22, Yale, at New York; Feb. 27, Pennsylvania State, at State College, Penn.; March 5, Princeton, at New York; March 13, Cornell, at Ithaca; March 20, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; March 26 and 27, intercollegiate championship, at South Bethlehem.

Notes for the Golfers.

Although he has been absent from the golf links for six weeks or more and plans a further rest, Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion is already counting on a brief visit to the South. He will go to Pinehurst in the latter part of March to take part in both the open and amateur championships for the North and South titles. Walter C. Hagen, the youthful Rochester professional, who won the national open title last Summer, will also go to Pinehurst for the North and South open.

All three of the North and South tournaments are run off close together, March 20 to 25 are the dates for the women's meeting. On March 26 the four-ball event is down on the cards, with the open tournament March 27 and 28, and the amateur championship March 29 to April 3.

Although it was expected that Ouimet would visit Seaview for the formal opening there a couple of weeks ago, when Jerome D. Travers, Oswald Kirkby, and Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago, played there, Ouimet finally decided to remain at home, preferring not to play during the Winter. However, he is anxious to see this last links about which so much has been said, and it would not be surprising if he stopped off at Atlantic City on his way North to take part in the second Seaview tournament, which will be held around the Easter season, perhaps April 5 to 8.

Among the prominent professionals going to Pinehurst for the North and South open are Macdonald Smith, metropolitan open champion, who will stop off there on his way up from Florida; Alec Smith, erstwhile national champion, and Thomas MacNamara, of Boston.

WELSH AND WHITE READY FOR BOUT

Champion Lightweight Expects to Stop Chicago Boxer Tomorrow Night at Garden.

Champion Freddy Welsh and Charlie White of Chicago will finish their long siege of training today for their ten-round bout tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden. The result is of great importance to both principals, and it is doubtful if the men have been in better condition in their long ring careers. White has anticipated this chance since he boxed the champion in Milwaukee last year, on which occasion the Chicago lightweight had the champion reeling from a vicious attack in the ninth and tenth rounds. He lacked the confidence then, and the fact that Welsh had won the title from Ritchie, whom White almost stopped in a ten-round bout, did not encourage the latter to any great extent. He was slow to get started with the new champion, and did not warm up to his work until the closing rounds. Tomorrow night White intends to start right in and hammer Welsh into submission if possible. He has little fear of Welsh's punches, and all he asks is for Welsh to meet him half way.

It is expected that White will show up to better advantage than he did against Shugrue, when he only weighed 128 pounds. He will tip the scales at 134 pounds tomorrow, and will have his full boxing strength. White realizes that he must stop Welsh to win the title, and figures this will be his last chance at the champion.

Welsh can earn a fortune in short distance bouts, and would not get any more money boxing twenty rounds, in which event he would be taking chances of losing his title on a referee's decision. Tomorrow night White will be stronger and heavier than he was against Shugrue, and his manager, Nate Lewis, predicts that the fans will pronounce him the world's best lightweight after the contest is over.

Welsh is a slight favorite in sporting circles where the match has been freely discussed. Welsh's long rest followed by three weeks' hard work, and his superior knowledge of the ring game, are the reason the fans pick him to beat White. The hitting manifestations give him a great chance to win, and probably a better chance of stopping Welsh than any other man in the division.

The men are at weight, and experienced no trouble in making the stipulated mark, 135 pounds. They will weigh in at the Garden tomorow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Referee Billy Roche has been instructed to be careful of the count in case Welsh is floored, for the world's title is at stake, and one second's difference may mean the changing of hands of the title.

This week's boxing programme will lead off with the matinée show to be held this afternoon by Manager Weismantle of the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn. In consequence of the trouble arising from the amateur bouts decided last Monday, which the A. A. U. asserts were held in violation of the State Athletic Commission's rulings, the Broadway management will stage only semi-professional and professional boxers this afternoon. For the main event, a ten-round exhibition has been arranged between Frankie Callahan, the clever New York featherweight, and Willie Jones, the veteran Brooklyn performer. As both boys are aggressive boxers, an interesting contest should result. Twenty youthful and ambitious youngsters will take part in the tryout bouts. The show will be presented at popular prices, and women accompanied by escorts will be admitted.

Three local clubs hold forth this evening. The Olympic Club will stage its usual two ten-round tilts. In the opening number the opponents will be Benny McCoy of Baltimore and Young Britton of Yonkers, who were rematched after their exhibition at the same club a week ago. For the stellar attraction, Manager Donnelly will present Kid Wolf of Cleveland and Frankie Daly of Staten Island.

One of the best cards ever arranged for patrons of the Long Acre A. A. will be presented tonight. Sixty rounds of boxing, forty of which will be taken up by the main bouts, are scheduled. Billy Sherman, the hard-hitting east side boxer, will attempt to regain his old form, after a long layoff, in his bout with Mike Langini. Irving Margolis, a former amateur boxer and one of the best in his division, will oppose Solly Bloom of the Bronx in another ten-rounder. Young Fulton versus Bobby Irving and Harry Lenny of Baltimore versus Joe Allen make up the remainder of the feature attractions.

Some good boxing should be seen at the Poineer Sporting Club tonight, when three ten-round bouts between heavyweights, middleweights, and lightweights will be staged. In the first ten Jimmy Duffy, the fast-going west side boy, tackles a hard proposition in Joe Kane. In the semi-final George Ashe, who is boxing in good form, will be asked to show his best with Tommy Nelson of Port Chester. In the final ten John Lester Johnson will exchange punches with Bill Tate.

Frank Mantell, the Rhode Island light heavyweight, engages Johnny Howard, the young Bayonne boxer, at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow. Mantell has proved, in his ring engagements with Jack Dillon and Bob Moha, that he is capable of giving and taking punishment, and as he is very aggressive in his tactics, Howard will be compelled to extend himself to the limit to escape defeat by a knockout. Fred Kiebler of Newark is matched with the new Al McCoy of Brooklyn in another ten-round session.

Gold watches and chains to the winners, gold-filled watches and chains to second men, and scarfpins to the losers in the semi-finals will be the prizes awarded at the amateur boxing tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn this week. The preliminary bouts will be held on Thursday night and the finals on Saturday night. Entries may be sent to the Entertainment Committee at the clubhouse or to Benjamin Levine, 21 Warren Street, Manhattan. The classes include the 108, 118, 128, and 138 pound divisions.

Kilbane and Williams Matched.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Arrangments for a six-round bout between Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, and Kid Williams, the bantamweight champion, were completed here today. The bout will be held in this city on Feb. 24, and the men agreed to weigh in at 122 pounds ringside. Each of the contestants will receive a purse of $3,250 or 35 per cent. of the receipts.

Smith-Levinsky Bout Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Bad weather made necessary the postponement of the Gunboat Smith-Battling Levinsky twenty-round battle scheduled for this afternoon at the West Side Athletic Club. It will take place Wednesday night at the Greenwall Theatre on the east side of the river.

Lindsey Heads Interstate League.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—James A. Lindsey of Bradford, Penn., was elected President of the Interstate Baseball League at a meeting held here today to succeed William Dake, Jr., of Wellsville, resigned. It was decided at the meeting to attempt to make the circuit include either eight or ten clubs instead of six as last season.

Harness Horse Driver Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Willard Palmer, well-known driver of harness horses, was seriously injured late this afternoon on a local speedway, when Major Holland, a pacer he was driving to a sleigh, collided with another horse and then ran away. Palmer was thrown from the sleigh, sustaining serious injuries to his head.

HANDICAP BEATS ERWIG.

Millrose Walker Fails to Overcome Ferguson's Big Handicap.

The six-minute allowance he allotted to Ray Ferguson of the Pastime A. C. proved too much for J. J. Erwig, Millrose A. A., to overcome yesterday in the weekly four-and-one-quarter-mile walk of the Pastime A. C., and the former carried off the first honors, with almost a minute to spare. Erwig won the race last week, starting from scratch, and yesterday he also left the back mark, in company with K. F. Hearn, Pastime A. C., and K. Cullen, Mohawk A. C. He far outdistanced these rivals, who finished eighth and eleventh, respectively.

Ferguson's actual time was 41:45, while Erwig finished in 36:23. K. Labori, unattached, off five minutes, was third. Twenty-three "peds" started in this contest, but nine found the going too strenuous and dropped out. Summary:

Ray Ferguson, Pastime A. C., (6:00,) 41:45; J. J. Erwig, Millrose A. A., (scratch,) 36:23; K. Labori, unattached, (5:00,) 41:36; J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, (4:30,) 41:27; T. Mullane, unattached, (5:00,) 42:05; S. Labori, New York Evening High School, (6:00,) 43:15; Jack Gostin, Walkers' Club of America, (4:00,) 51:53; K. F. Hearn, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) 37:30; A. Arnold, Pastime A. C., (5:00,) 42:30; A. Davis, Irish-American A. C., (1:00,) 38:59; K. Cullen, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) 38:00; A. Arenson, Pastime A. C., (1:30,) 39:08; Mike R. Schwartz, Irish-American A. C., (1:00,) 38:04; Jerry Ryan, Pastime A. C., (7:00,) 44:55.

J. Powers of the Bronx Church House proved best in a field of twenty-eight in the Pastime Club's weekly road run, negotiating the four-and-a-quarter-mile course, starting from the clubhouse, at 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, in 26:35. He was half a minute faster than the second man, J. Keiser, Morningside A. C. Third position fell to J. Hanley, also of the Morningside A. C. Only twelve of the twenty-eight contestants finished. Summary:

G. Powers, Bronx Church House, 26:35; G. Kieser, Morningside A. C., 27:05; G. Hanley, Morningside A. C., 27:30; D. Dwyer, Federal A. C., 27:35; H. McKay, St. Anselm's A. C., 28:30; F. McLaughlin, Pastime A. C., 29:30; M. Meinke, Pastime A. C., 30:40; S. B. Hindelman, Pastime A. C., 30:42; R. L. Schwartz, unattached, 30:50; A. T. Block, Socialist A. C., 31:00; P. Kummers, New Jersey A. C., 31:05; H. Curtick, Morris E. H. S., 31:06.

SPRINGSTEEN'S CLOSE RAGE

Yonkers Runner Triumphs by Two Yards Over Johnny Stack.

After accepting pace from Johnny Stack of the Bronx Church House, to within fifty yards of the tape, Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. yesterday triumphed in the weekly run of the St. Anselm's A. C. by producing a sprint that carried him over the line two yards ahead of Stack. Sidney Jackson, the colored runner of the Irish-American A. C., was a good third.

Springsteen and Stack engaged in a pretty duel over the entire 3¼ miles of the contest. First one and then the other appeared in front, but neither held the lead for more than two minutes at a time. At one stage the Bronx Church representative had a lead of about ten yards, but this was soon overcome by Springsteen. A large field of harriers responded to the strater's call. Summary:

R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 16:41; J. Stack, Bronx Church House, 16:42; S. Jackson, Irish-American A. C., 16:53; T. Hickey, Bronx Church House, 17:22; E. Collins, Unity Settlement A., 17:33; Cy. Du Bois, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:35; L. Schmidt, Bronx Church House, 17:44; A. Larse, Finnish-American A. C., 18:00; S. Sinclair, Bronx Church House, 18:11; C. Holland, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:19; A. Levy, unattached, 18:24; J. Staib, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:28; J. Walker, Bronx Church House, 18:36; A. M. Crozier, unattached, 18:39; F. Schemruel, Bronx Church House, 18:42; F. Crozier, Bronx Church House, 18:47; W. Shannon, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:02; Dan Dwyer, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:15; J. Burke, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:18; L. Young, St. John Club, 19:24; H. Dolan, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:00; L. Zimmerman, unattached, 20:10.

CRAW LEADS RUNNERS.

Presentation Club Athlete Wins Road Run from Clubmate.

Andy Craw, the Presentation Athletic Club runner, led from start to finish in the weekly road run of three miles and a quarter held yesterday by the Long Island A. C. through the streets of Brooklyn. J. McNeil, the 17-year-old clubmate of Craw, who has been attracting much attention lately because of his splendid performances, was runner-up to the victor. H. Carroll, Long Island A. C., five times winner of this event this season, finished half a minute behind McNeil. The victor's time for the journey was 17:35. The first ten finished in the following order:

A. Craw, Presentation Club, 17:35; J. McNeil, Presentation Club, 18:00; H. Carroll, Long Island A. C., 18:30; T. Carroll, Long Island A. C., 18:33; C. Hart, unattached, 18:35; L. Loren, St. Agnes A. A., 18:45; F. Kelly, St. Agnes A. A., 18:48; J. Ruddy, St. Agnes A. A., 19:00; A. Hundertmark, Brooklyn Evening High School, 19:02; H. Goldberg, Brownsville Field Club, 19:03.

To C. Levy of the Brownsville Field Club fell the principal honors in a three-and-a-half-mile walk held in conjunction with the Long Island run. He covered the route in 29 minutes 2 seconds, two seconds faster than the time recorded by C. Cohan, his clubmate, who captured the place position. F. Weiss of the Long Islands was third, in 29:16; H. Dawerken, unattached, fourth, in 29:28, and Louis Cohen, Brownsville F. C., fifth, in 29:03.

Walkers Out in Force.

Members of the Walkers' Club are showing great enthusiasm over the proposed walking contest which has been scheduled for Washington's Birthday and is looked upon as the most important event of the year. Over forty members were out yesterday to take part in the practice walk from the City Hall to Great Neck Island, and some fine performances were shown. All the crack walkers have announced their intention of entering the big race, and the many exceptional prizes offered are bringing out scores of new and less known men.

The fact that handicaps will be liberal and that twenty-five prizes are offered in the various classes, as well as survivor's medals to all who finish, has given encouragement to many who at first were timid in making their appearance. The course for next Sunday will again be from the City Hall to Coney Island, and the start will be promptly at 10 A. M.

Cyclist Lake Takes Up Skating.

Alfred O. Lake, the New York A. C. bicycle rider, is an expert ice skater in addition to being the best of the board floor cyclists. When not training for a bike race he is usually found at a skating rink. He will be one of the stars in the New York A. C.'s open skating meet at the Notlek outdoor rink, 119th Street and Riverside Drive, tomorrow night. He will probably start from scratch in the one-mile handicap. Almost every other crack amateur in the Metropolitan district will take part in the contests, unless the weather intervenes and puts the outdoor ice out of commission.

Good Entry List for Games.

The entry list for the annual games of the Fifth Company, Thirteenth Regiment, in the Brooklyn Armory on the afternoon of Feb. 12 is already well filled, and when entries close on Feb. 5, with D. J. Ferris, 21 Warren Street, it is expected that a majority of the best local runners and some good out-of-town men will be named as starters. Tom Halpin, Boston A. A.; Ted Meredith, Meadow Brook A. A.; Hugh Hirshon, Irish-American A. C.; Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A., and Win Gough, Millrose A. A., have already entered in the 500 yards special, ten yards handicap limit. This is the same field, with the exception of Homer Baker, that gave such a sensational exhibition in the Millrose meet. Kiviat, Leslie, and Egan will meet in a 1,000 yards run and in the two-mile walk. Dick Remer and Eddie Renz will come together again.

JOIN THE
FIELD ARTILLERY
Battery "F", 1st Reg. Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., requires a few young men of good character and physique. Thorough military training in modern field artillery. Uniform and equipment furnished. Use of 80 saddle horses. Apply Monday and Tuesday evenings. Commanding Officer, Battery "F," Armory, 2d Ave. and 68th.

SMITH LOSES ROAD RACE TO CLUBMATE

Blankenburg Defeats Two-Mile National Champion in Pennant A. C. Run.

Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House, two-mile national champion, was defeated by a young clubmate, C. Blankenberg, in a four-mile road run held yesterday under the auspices of the Pennant Athletic Club in the Bronx. The title holder, who has been inactive since last Summer, when he met with an automobile accident, gave indications of a return to form in the early stages of the race, but in the last mile his injured foot gave way under the strain of the hard pounding on the roads, and he was compelled to slow down. Blankenberg ran on even terms with Smith for the first three miles, and he had no difficulty pulling away from him in the final mile to win by about thirty yards.

The Bronx Church House runner turned in the good time of 22:38, beating his own figures by 6 seconds. Pete Lally of the Union Settlement A. C. was a contender for first honors a good portion of the journey and finished third.

The four-mile event was contested while nearly a score of distance men were tramping over a ten-mile journey under conditions that taxed the stamina of the participants to the limit. The winner turned up in S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., whose time of 1:05 was unusually good considering the circumstances under which it was registered. Charles Louth, St. Anselm's A. C., fought hard for first place, but fell short of it by a full minute. W. Jordan, unattached, was third.

O. S. Weeks, the Pennant A. C. 48-year-old representative, possessed enough speed to reach home in sixth position after running with the leaders for seven miles. The summary:

Ten-Mile Run.—S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 1:05; C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., 1:06; W. Jordan, unattached, 1:06:22; H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., 1:07; W. Rosette, Irish American A. C., 1:08:12; O. S. Weeks, Pennant A. C., 1:09; C. Murphy, Pennant A. C., 1:09:34; J. Durks, unattached, 1:10:11; J. Hetz, Pennant A. C., 1:11:19; W. Fickholm, unattached, 1:12:18.

Four-Mile Run.—C. Blakenberg, Bronx Church House, 22:44; P. Lally, Union Settlement A. C., 23:07; F. Gardner, Tacoma A. C., 23:37; J. Warese, Tacoma A. C., 24:20; A. Hartman, Union Settlement A. C., 24:14; E. Hardt, Bronx Church House, 25:10; O. Redding, Pennant A. C., 26:05; J. Dinkel, unattached, 27:35; J. Schunken, C. C. H., 27:42.

Notes for the Athletes.

Tom Halpin, the Boston middle distance runner, is performing as well as ever now, despite his recent illness. The 600-yard record holder is not as strong as he might be, but he is gaining rapidly, and by the time the senior championships take place in March he should have regained the height of his form. On Saturday he ran 600 yards in 1.18 4-5 on the slow track in Mechanics Hall, Boston. The Boston athlete is now devoting himself entirely to selling automobiles.

Ollie De Gruchy is the first athlete outside of Ted Meredith to feel the recent ruling of the Amateur Athletic Union forbidding a college athlete to represent a club and his college during the period from Oct. 1 to June 1. De Gruchy is now a student at New York University, where H. Von Elling, of the Mohawk A. C. is coach, and he desired to compete on a relay for N. Y. U. on Saturday in the Brooklyn College games, but he received warning that he was liable to a suspension if he insisted in doing so. There was nothing for De Gruchy to do but remain out of the meet, and the entire N. Y. U. team had to be withdrawn.

After almost ten years of activity, a large part of which time he was a victim of a weak leg, John J. Eller, the Irish-American A. C. hurdler, has decided to go out and make a new record on almost every occasion he sets his mind on doing it. His fourteen seconds flat for the 120-yard low hurdles in the Brooklyn College meet was no mean performance.

CLOSE SCORES AT SOCCER.

Football Players Defy Inclement Weather on Many Fields.

As a result of their scoreless tie with the Yonkers eleven at Tibett's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, the Camerons are now on even terms with the Brooklyn Celtics for first place in the first division of the New York State League. The game was a spectacular one from start to finish. The first half saw the Camerons doing all the pressing, while in the second period the Yonkers aggregation kept the visitors busy defending their cage.

In the first round of the competition for the Metropolitan Cup, which is being held under the auspices of the Metropolitan and District Amateur Football League, the West Side Rangers easily defeated the White Rose eleven at Chelsea Park yesterday afternoon by 3 goals to 0.

Simashing their way through the different teams of the New York State League, the Brooklyn Celtics encountered the league leaders yesterday afternoon at Olympic Field and upset them by marching off the field with a 2 to 0 victory under their belts.

The Hudson United eleven defeated the Meccas at Huber's Oval yesterday afternoon in a second division game of the New York State League by 2 goals to 1. Finley and McNeil tallied for the winners, and Settles scored the lone point for the Meccas.

The Hudson United reserves defeated the McDuff reserves in an exhibition game at McCombs Dam Park yesterday afternoon by 2 goals to 1.

The I. R. T stroller-Yonkers Thistles game at Yonkers was called off abruptly while the Strollers were leading by 1 goal to 0. The bad condition of the field caused the adjournment of play.

Columbia Oval's soccer eleven by virtue of an easy victory over the Clan McKenzie squad by 7 goals to 0 at Lenox Oval, yesterday afternoon, are another two points nearer the top of the percentage column in the New York State League.

The Germans easily disposed of the Clan McDuffs in their New York State League encounter at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon by 4 goals to 0. A. Van der Weghe led the scoring with two goals, while Gaser and Hunsicker each added one.

The Fultons, leaders of the second division of the New York State League, and the I. R. T. Strollers, runners-up, played at Woodside, L. I., yesterday afternoon, and after ninety minutes of spirited play the game went down as a draw of 2 goals each. The Strollers were fortunate in having two "penalties" awarded them.

The Our Boys team defeated the Clan Scott eleven at Flood's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, by 2 goals to 0. The Our Boys are now tied for second place with the I. R. T. Strollers, with 19 points each, one point behind the Fultons.

The Hollywood Inn eleven of Yonkers forfeited their championship game to the Clan Chisholm Rangers, scheduled for Hamburg Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The Bay Ridge F. C. defeated the Greenpoint F. C. at Bay Ridge in a fast game by 2 goals to 1.

The Germans took the Chelsea F. C. into camp in the only Metropolitan League game scheduled for yesterday, by 4 goal to 1, at Columbia Oval.

The White Rose and Overseas Wanderers played a drawn game of 2 goals each at Astoria yesterday afternoon. Jones scored both points for the White Rose etam. He has now scored 12 goals in the last five games. McCritchard and Puxty were the point-getters for the Wanderers.

For the second time this season the Brooklyn F. C., champions of the National League, have bowed before the enemy. Yesterday the Paterson Rangers took them into camp at Olympic Park, Paterson, by the close score of 2 goals to 1. The Silk City eleven built up a lead of two goals in the first half that the Brooklyn team could not equalize.

Lelivelt Joins the Minors.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—Jack Lelivelt, a first baseman, has been purchased from the Cleveland American Association Club by the Kansas City American Association Club.

PROTECT YOUNG HORSES IN RACES

Capt. Cassatt Proposes Amendment to Racing Rules Looking to Saving of 2-Year-Olds.

At the recent meeting of The Jockey Club Capt. E. B. Cassatt proposed an amendment to the rules of racing, which is of more than usual interest to horsemen. The owner of Flying Fairy is strongly in favor of regulating the time for the running of two-year-olds. In England a two-year-old is not allowed to run before April 15, which gives the young horse four months more to mature.

Capt. Cassatt suggests that a similar rule be made operative in this country. His amendment reads as follows:

"No horse foaled in 1915 or thereafter shall run in any race before April of his 2-year-old year, under penalty, except as noted in Rule 62, of thereby disqualifying himself for all races under these rules until after Dec. 31 of his 2-year-old year."

Capt. Cassatt would have the rule so amended to read as follows:

"A horse is not qualified to run for any race unless he is duly entered for the same, and has been duly registered. No horse foaled in 1915 or thereafter shall run in any race before April 1 of his 2-year-old year under penalty, except as noted in Rule 62, of thereby disqualifying himself for all races under rules until Dec. 31 of his 2-year-old year."

With these changes the rule would then read: "The running of a horse in any race before April 1 of his 2-year-old year, shall be equivalent to a declaration, as of date of his first so running, out of any engagement he may have for any 2-year-old race under these rules, provided that his so running shall not be a declaration out of the Futurity 1917, and it shall not disqualify him for this race in 1917."

"No horse shall be considered struck out of his engagements until the owner or some duly authorized person shall have given notice in writing or by telegraph to the Clerk of the Course where the horse is engaged. The day and hour of its receipt shal lbe recorded, and publicity given thereto.

"The striking of a horse out of an engagement is irrevocable.

"Omission to strike a horse out of an engagement not sold or transferred with him does not entitle the owner to start him or to take stakes if he wins.

"The notification to the Registry Office or Clerk of the Course of the death of a horse shall be equivalent to a declaration of forfeit.

"The running of a horse in any race before April 1 of his two-year-old year, in violation of the rule shall be equivalent to a declaration, as of date of his first so running, out of any engagement he may have for any two-year-old race under these rules, providide that his so running shall not be a declaration opt of the Futurity, 1917, and it shall not disqualified him for this race in 1917."

Y. M. H. A. Wins Indoor Baseball.

The Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. indoor baseball team defeated the Second Battery in the latter's armory this afternoon, in a well-played eleven-inning game, by the score of 7—5. The home team led throughout the game, and in the ninth the score was tied by the Y. M. H. A. boys on hits by Shapiro, Weiss, and Mayer. In the eleventh inning, Cohn, Rosenthal, Fine, and Rosenblum made successive hits for two runs.

The Second Battery team played an excellent fielding game, but could not hit Yada in pinches. Score by innings:

92d St. Y. M. H. A.0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 2—7
Second Battery.....1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

Sailors Win at Indoor Baseball.

The Second Naval Battalion won from the Oaklands of Flatbush in an indoor baseball game yesterday afternoon by the score of 2 to 1. The naval team scored both their runs in the first inning, and a ninth inning rally by the Oaklands netted their lone tally. Durney, who played left field for the Oakland team, made a sensational one-handed catch in the seventh inning, and Pennington at third played a good game for the losers. Guare, who pitched for the naval battalion, held the Oakland batters at bay and wavered only in the last session. The batteries were Guare, Thompson, and Campbell for the Second Naval Battalion and Ward, Labate, and C. Sullivan for Oakland.

RIVAL BASEBALL CLAIMS.

Summary of Contentions in the So-Called Federal League Trust Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Organized baseball, the

SCOFFS AT IDEA OF 'CANCER HOUSES'

Dr. Bashford Attacks Theory Which Would Indicate That It Is Infectious.

KILLS ONE WOMAN IN SEVEN

While Only One Man in Nine Over 35 Years Old Becomes a Victim.

There has been considerable discussion recently of the old question of "cancer houses" and "cancer streets." Statements by eminent investigators, which have been given wide currency, have tended to strengthen the impression that there are houses and streets where the disease occurs with unusual frequency, the implication being that a relation of some kind exists and that cancer is in some way an infectious disease. This view and the alleged evidence to support it were vigorously attacked by Dr. E. F. Bashford, the General Director of the work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, in his report to the annual meeting of the Fund, held in London, in July.

According to Dr. Bashford, cancer houses in the sense that people living in them become infected, are as much of a myth as "cancer cages" in the case of animals, and he hopes that these fancied dangers "will cease alike to alarm the public and divert the energies of investigators from fruitful lines of inquiry." According to Dr. Bashford the public is misled by statements based on simple enumeration of houses in which one, two, or three or more cases of cancer had occurred. Such an inquiry can be only preliminary to an accurate determination of whether cancer is really more frequent in one house than in another.

To reach the true conclusion it would be necessary to consider all the details of the population, not only of the cancer houses," but also of the other houses in the same neighborhood as to age, sex, nature, and site of the disease, duration of stay, occupation, and habits. Some houses might be sought after by old people because of low rental or a house might be let to couples without children or it might be frequented by aged lodgers. Even if it were scientifically established that cancer is more frequent in certain houses, it would be fallacious to jump to the conclusion that cancer is infectious. In all such inquiries must not overlook the great frequency of the disease, according to physicians, especially in adult life, and the part which ordinary chance would play in counting up cases in certain houses and certain localities.

As Dr. Bashford points out, the British statistics for 1911 show that out of a total of 145,703 deaths of males over 35 years of age, 14,963 died of cancer, and out of 145,270 deaths of females over 35 years of age, 19,583 died of cancer. It is easy to calculate therefrom that the chance that a man over 35 will die from cancer is one in 9.7, and for a woman over 35 one in 7.4. It would indeed be strange if this large number of deaths from cancer were distributed evenly, and it is perfectly natural to suppose that some houses and some families would exhibit many more cases, says Dr. Bashford, and might even by the laws of chance continue to exhibit a high rate for long periods of time. The conclusion that cancer is either infectious or hereditary, on such evidence, would be unwarranted, he states.

Sir Thomas Oliver in a recent address referred to one street in which, between 1893 and 1908, nineteen persons and one dog had died of cancer. Careful examination shows that the death rate of this street was only a little above the average for the whole country.

HEALTH OF ARMY GOOD.

Lowest Sick Rate Recorded in the Last Report and Typhoid Vanishes.

The report of the Surgeon-General of the army for 1914 is a document of unusual interest. The outline of the report in the letter of transmissal states that the non-effective rate for disease for 1913 (the calendar year covered by the report) is 23.97 a thousand, the lowest rate ever recorded for our army. This rate indicates the average number of men in every thousand incapacitated for duty each day during the year. The death rate for disease was 2.57, the total number of deaths being 397, 40 of which were from tuberculosis, 23 from pneumonia, 17 from nephritis and 15 from organic heart disease.

The record made in our army in the obliteration of typhoid fever has become a subject of world-wide comment among military and sanitary authorities. Only three cases of typoid fever occurred in the army during 1913; two were in recently enlisted recruits who were admitted to the hospital within the disease inside of the first six days of service, while in the third case, only partial immunity through vaccination had been established. All three of these patients recovered. By way of contrast, the report states that in 1912, there were 18 cases with 3 deaths; in 1911, 44 cases with 6 deaths; in 1910, 173 cases and 16 deaths, and in 1909, 173 cases with 16 deaths.

Among all the troops scattered along the Mexican border and in large camps in Texas, not a single case of typhoid has occurred in an inoculated man since June 1, 1912. This means that typhoid fever as a military disease, as an accompaniment of military service and camp life, is practically a thing of the past.

The medical department of the army, June 30, 1914, consisted of 426 medical officers, 91 reserve officers, 16 contract surgeons, 28 commissioned dental surgeons, and 39 contract dental surgeons. The remainder of the 5,044 persons connected with the department were army nurses and members of the hospital corps. Of the 19 candidates who had passed the preliminary examination for appointment to the medical corps, 17 successfully completed the course of instruction in the army medical school and 16 were recommended for commissions.

National Life's Statement.

The sixty-fifth annual statement of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., issued yesterday, showed assets of $61,509,789, payments to policy holders in 1914 of $6,174,181, payments to policy holders since organization of $70,608,837, and dividends in 1914 of $1,223,242.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	256,902	348,994	317,334
Tuesday	380,296	359,017	350,419
Wednesday..	302,227	626,231	324,332
Thursday ..	386,101	773,040	371,376
Friday	344,010	609,929	264,062
Saturday ...	131,777	323,440	79,960
Total week.	1,802,119	3,040,651	1,707,703
Yr. to date..	3,577,227	7,888,011	6,735,296

BONDS. (Par Value.)

Monday	$2,575,000	$3,028 000	$1,844,500
Tuesday	3,105,000	3,213,000	2,005,500
Wednesday..	3,867,000	5,560,000	1,799,500
Thursday ...	3,993 000	7,326,500	2,788,500
Friday	4,236,000	5,978,500	2,005,500
Saturday ...	1,880,000	3,545,500	1,283,000
Total week.	$19 656,000	$28,651,500	$11,736,500
Yr. to date..	48,601,000	66,535,400	43,182,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 16, '15.	Jan. 17, '14.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	1,902,119	3,040,076	1,237,957
Bank	.....	575	575

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$18,932,500	$25,052,000	$6,119,500
Government..	186,000	121 500	*64,500
State	339,000	2,501,000	2,162,000
City	198,500	977,000	778,500
Total	$19,656,000	$28,651,500	$8,995,500

*Increase.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$19,656,000	$43,601,000
Same period last year	28,651,500	66,535,400

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Same period last year	89.29	88.11	89.29	86.40
Average price 40 bonds	83.76	82.89	83.76	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s...	73	71	73	5½
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s..	101	100	101	22
Albany & Susq. 3½s..	84⅝	84½	84⅝	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s....	98	98	98	4
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s..	99⅞	99½	99⅞	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s....	103¾	103¾	103¾	4
Am. Ice Sec. 6s.....	85	85	85	12
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	35
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s..	99⅞	97⅞	99⅞	1,290
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..	95	95	95	14
Am. T. & T. col. 4s...	88⅝	88	88⅝	79
Am. Tobacco 6s.....	121	121	121	1
Am. W. Paper 5s.....	62	61	62	7
Armour 4½s.....	92¾	92	92¾	73
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	95¾	94¼	95¼	123½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86⅝	86	86⅝	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s s.	86⅞	86	86⅞	3
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s.'55	95	95	95	18½
A., T. & S.F.cv. 4s.'60	95¾	95	95¾	10
A., T. & S. F. 5s....	101¼	100⅝	101¼	208
A., T. & S.F. Tr.S.L.4s	89	88⅝	89	26
At. Coast Line 4s....	90¾	88⅝	90¼	4
At.C.L.	L. & N.col. 4s	87	86	87	8
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	92	90¾	91¾	45½
B. & O. gold 4s.....	91¾	90¾	91¾	49½
B. & O. cv. 4½s.....	88	86¾	87¾	380½
B. & O. S'hwest. 3½s.	90½	89¾	90½	14½
B. & O., P. J. M. Div. 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s...100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	87¾	87¼	87¾	108½
Bklyn. City R. R. 5s.101	100½	100½	101	2
Bklyn. R. T. gold 5s.102⅜	102½	102¼	102⅜	24
Bklyn. R. T. 5s. '18..100	90¾	100	100	133
Bklyn. Union El. 5s..100½	100	100	100	4
Bklyn. Union Gas 5s.104¼	103⅞	104¼	104¼	1
B., R. & P. con. 4½s.103	103	103	103	5
B., R. & P. con. 4½s.103	103¼	103	103	16
C. C. con. 5s, Ser. A.103¾	103½	103¼	103¼	10
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s...	99	98¾	99	4
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.102⅜	102⅜	99	99	4
Central Leather 5s...99½	98¾	102⅜	102⅜	4
Central of N. J. 5s...115	114¾	114¾	114¾	320
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s.. 90	88⅝	89⅝	89⅝	130
Central Pacific 3½s... 85¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	13
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s 91	89	91	91	12
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s 76½	72	76	76	490
C. & O. Big Sandy 4s 87	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	20
Chicago & Alton 3½s 38	38	38	38	1
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s 96⅝	96¼	96⅝	96⅝	208
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.. 96½	96½	96½	96⅜	3
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s 82	82	82	82	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.. 91¼	89½	94	94	22
C., B. & Q. Ia. D. 5s.102½	101¾	101¾	101¾	113
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s. 29	29	29	29	3
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s...102	102	102	102	1
C. G. L. & C. 1st 5s.101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	23
Chi. Gt. Western 4s.. 73½	71	73½	73½	90
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s 80⅜	80¼	80¼	80¼	114
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s 97½	95½	97½	97½	320½
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s 101⅝	100⅝	102⅝	102⅝	30461⅝
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s.101¼	100¾	101¼	101¼	34
C., M. & St. P. C. & A. 5s.....103	103	103	103	16
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s 89½	89½	89¼	89¼	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s 91¾	91¼	91¾	91¾	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s 91	91	91	91	1
C. & N. W. d.5s, 1921.101	101	101	101	5
Chicago Railways 5s. 93¾	93¾	96¼	96¼	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s 71	68¾	71	71	57
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s 53½	53½	55½	55½	124
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s 23	23	24	24	80
C., R. I. & P. c.4s, st. 24½	24½	24½	24½	270
C., R. I. & P. c.4s,c.t.r. 25	23½	24½	24½	92
C., R. I. & P. c.4s. S.O. 92	92	92	92	10
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s 74	72¾	72¾	72¾	2
Col. Industrial 5s... 72½	72½	72½	72½	6
Col. Midland 1st 4s... 15	15	15	15	1
Col. & South. 1st 4s... 89½	87¾	89¼	89¼	54
Col. & South. ref. 4½s 84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s. w. l.115⅜	114¾	114⅜	114⅜	61
C. P. Ref. s. f. 5s. '34 94	93	94	94	11
Cumb. Telephone 5s... 97	97	97	97⅛	15
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s.. 95	94½	95	95	36
D. & H. 1. eq. 4½s.. 99	99	99	99	1
D. & H. deb. 4s. '16. 99⅜	99	99¼	99¼	32
Den. & R. G. ref. 4s.. 77	76	77	77	40
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s 80	80	80	80	5
Den. & R. G. con. 4s. 77½	77½	77½	77½	13
Detroit Edison 5s.....102	101¾	102	102	6
Detroit United 4½s... 72½	71	72	72	28
Distil. Securities 5s.. 56	51¾	54¼	54¼	63
Du Pont Powder 4½s. 84½	84½	84½	84½	4
Erie con. 4s.....100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Erie 1st cv. 4s. Ser. A 93	92¾	93	93	119
Erie 1st cv. 4s. Ser. B 66¼	64	66	65	92
Erie con. 4s..... 69¾	68¾	69¼	69¼	54
Fla. E. Coast 4½s... 84	82	84	84	4
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s...101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Gen. Electric 5s..... 103	101¼	103	103	24
General Motors 6s.... 101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Ga. Car. & N. 1st 5s..100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s... 98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
Great Northern 4½s... 101	101	101	101	8
Green B. & W. deb. B 12⅜	10¾	12½	12½	42
H. & M. 1st & ref. 5s 79½	75½	79½	79½	4
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s. 28¾	27¾	28¾	28¾	186
Ill. Central ref. 4s... 87¾	86¾	87½	87½	86
Ill. Central 4s. 1952. 87¾	86¾	87¾	87¾	8
Int. Agricul. 5s.....				
N. O. joint 5s..... 99	98¾	99	99	39
Indiana Steel 5s..... 86½	85¾	86	86	11
Insp. Con. 6s, 1922.... 99½	99¼	99½	99½	10
Insp. Con. 6s, 1910.... 99¾	99	99¾	99¾	129
Inter.-Met. 4½s 97¾	97	97¾	97¾	233
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s. 98	97¾	98	98	324
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s. 38	33¾	38	38	188
Int. Paper cv. 5s..... 80	80	80	80	10
Int. Paper 6s..... 101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	51
Iowa Central 1st 5s... 85¼	84	85	85	8
Iowa Central ref. 4s. 45½	40¼	44¼	44¼	127
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.101½	100	100½	100½	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s. 72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	45
K. C., Southern 5s... 68¼	67⅝	67½	67½	13
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s 98	98	98	98	23
Kings Co. Elev. 4s... 82¾	82¾	103	103	4
Kings Co. El. 4s, stn. 82¾	82¾	82½	82½	9
Lack. Steel 5s, 1913.100	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923. 90½	90	90¼	90¼	31
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950. 90	89½	90¼	90¼	4
Lacleede Gas 1st 5s...100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Lake Shore 4s. 1928. 93	92½	93	93	19
Lake Shore 4s. 1928. 93	92½	93	93	1
Lake Shore 4s. 1931. 92	91¾	92	92	82
L. & N. 4½s..... 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Liggett & Myers 7s. 123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Liggett & Myers 5s.102	101¼	101¼	101¼	33
Long Island deb. 5s. 95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Lorillard 7s 123⅞	123½	123½	123½	14
Lorillard 5s 102	101¾	101¾	101¾	15
L. & N. A., K. & C. 4s s 87	86¼	87	87	16
L. & N. gen. 6s..... 112	112	112	112	1
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s. '63 101	100¾	100¾	100¾	14
L. & N. unified 4s... 94	93¼	94	94	23
L. & N.-Sal. Ry. 1t 4s 80	79	80	80	2
L. & N. Pen. & At. 6s 103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Man. Con. 4s..... 89	88½	89	89	3
Man. Con. gen. tax ex. 90¼	89¾	90¼	90¼	18
Mich. State Tel. 5s.. 97¾	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s..... 90	90	90	90	1
Minn. & St. L. 5s..... 86	86	86	86	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s 47¾	44¾	45	45	51
M. & St. L. c. 5s..... 80	80	80	80	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s 79	75	78½	78½	23
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.. 58	55	57¾	57¾	14
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s 69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.. 80	80	80	80	1
Mo., K. & Tex. of Tex. 5s 81	80	81	81	8
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920.. 90½	90½	90½	90¼	7
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917.. 94½	93	94½	94½	5
Mo. Pacific 4s..... 49½	43¾	43¾	43¾	166
Mo. Pacific con. 6s..101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s... 74	71	74	74	14
Mo. Pacific 3d ext. 4s. 78	78	78	78	2
M. & Essex con. 7s..100½	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Mont. Tram. 1st rf. 5s 94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Nassau Electric 4s... 77	77	77	77	1
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s.. 92½	92½	92¼	92¼	5
Nat. Tube 5s..... 99½	99½	99½	99½	5
N. Y. C. deb. 4s. '34. 88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	15
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s.... 81¾	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	11
N. Y. C. L. S. cl. 3½s 73	73	73	73	31
1st 4s 93	93	93	93	7
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s.101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s..... 85½	84½	85¼	85¼	36
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s..... 103½	103	103	103	9
N. Y. L. & W. ter. and imp. 4s..... 95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	13
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s 106	105¾	106	106	46
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg..... 105	105	105	105	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv.cv. 3½s, '54.... 64	64	64	64	20
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 4s, '55.... 72	72	72	72	5
N. Y. & Queens. cv. 5s. 52	52	52	52	3
N. Y. O. & W. rf. 4s. 80	80	80	80	2
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.... 73¾	71¾	72¾	72¾	37
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.... 55⅜	52¾	55⅜	55⅜	200
N. Y. S. & W. gn. 5s. 70	70	70	70	5
N. Y. Telep. 4½s. cv. 96¼	95¾	96	96	64
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s. 70	68½	70	70	30
Niagara Falls P. 5s..101	101	101	101	5
Norf. & So. 1st 5s....102	102	102	102	9
Norf. & West. cn. 4s. 94	92¾	93¾	93¾	37½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s...103	103	103	103	3
Norf. & W. dev. 4s.. 87½	87½	87½	87½	2
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s..... 90	90	90	90	6
Northern Pac. 4s..... 89¼	89¼	91¼	92¾	187½
Northern Pac. 3s..... 62	62	64½	64½	45
Ontario Power r. 5s. 94¾	94¾	62½	62½	1
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s.100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
Ore. R.R. &Nav. 4s. 91	91	91	91	4
Ore. S. Line ref. 4s.. 91¼	90¼	91	91	33
Ore. S. Line 1st 6s..107¾	107½	107½	107½	15
Ore., Wash. ref. 4s.. 85	85	85	85	7
Pacific T. & T. 5s.. 97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	15
Penn. con. 4s. 1948.. 88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	5
Penn. con.4s.1948, reg 88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	5
Penn. con. 3½s. 1915.... 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	227
Penn. gtd. 4½s..... 101¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Peoples Gas ref. 5s...101	100⅞	101	101	6
Peoria & East. Inc. 4s 23	23	23	23	5
P. C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B..... 99½	99½	99¼	99¼	1
Public Service 5s.... 89¼	88	89¼	89¼	17
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s.106¼	104	105⅞	105⅞	81
Ry. S. Spr. Int.-Oc.5s 93	93	93	93	2
Reading. gen. 4s.. 94½	93¾	94¼	94¼	77
Read.-Jer. Cen. col. 4s 91½	91	91¼	91¼	4
Rep. I. & S. 1940 93	92	92¾	92¾	32
Rio G. West. 1st 4s. 71	71	71	71	1
Rome, W. & Og. 5s.101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s.....101½	100	101½		
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. 4s..... 77	76	76	76	9
St. L., R. M. & Pac. 5s, tr. r..... 76	75	76	76	2
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen.6s.107½	106½	107½	107½	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s..... 42	40	42	42	19
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r. sta.. 37	36¾	37	37	19
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s. 65¼	65¼	65¼		
St. L. So.west. 1st 4s 78½	78½	78½	78½	1
St. L. F./& D. 2d 5s.100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Seab. Air L. 1st 5s. 70	69½	69¾	69¾	33
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s. sta.. 80½	79½	80¼	80¼	10
South. Bell Tel. 5s.. 98	97¾	98	98	10
South. Pac. col. 4s... 86¼	85¾	86¼	86¼	28
South. Pac. cv. 4s.... 83⅝	81⅝	83⅜	83⅜	663
South. Pac. ref. 4s... 89	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	152
So. Pac. San Francisco Term. 4s..... 82¾	82¼	82¾	82¾	2
South. Ry. 1st 5s..100⅜	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	206
South. Ry. gen. 4s.. 67½	65	67	67	132
So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s..... 75	75	75	75	1
Standard Milling 5s... 90	89½	89½	89½	3
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. Div. 6s..... 101¾	101¼	101¾	101¾	9
Tenn. C.&I. gen. 5s.... 101	100	101	101	5
T. A. of St. L. con.5s.102	102	102	102	1
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s. 95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	4
Third Ave. cv. 6s.... 99¾	99½	99¾	99¾	184
Third Av. adj. 5s.... 82¾	81¾	82¼	82¼	84
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s. 66	66	66	66	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s. 46	46	46	46	13
Tri-City 5s 97½	97½	97¼	97¼	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s. 97½	97	97	97	3
Union Pacific cv. 4s. 91	89¾	89¾	89¾	10
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s.. 88⅜	88	90¼	90¼	18
U. S. Rubber 6s..... 102⅜	101¾	102	102	38
U. S. Steel 5s..... 102¼	101¾	102	102	47
U. S. Steel 5s, reg...102¼	101¾	102	102	37
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s. 98	97	98	98	9
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s. 93	92	93	93	9
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s. 86	86	86	86	3
Wabash 1st 5s..... 99¾	97	99¼	99¼	31
Wabash 2d 5s..... 92	87	92	92	23
Wabash ref. 4s..... 92	87	92	92	23
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., stamped... 23½	19	20¼	20¼	1017
Wab., P. T. 1st 4s.. 85¾	85¾	88¾	88¾	3
Wab., P. T. 1st 4s. tr. certfs..... 9	6	8¾	8¾	205
W., P. T. 2d 4s, tr. r. 9½	9½	9½	9½	2
Westchester Ls. 3s....102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Western Electric 5s..101¾	100½	101¾	101¾	17
Western Maryland 4s. 67	63½	67½	67½	45
W. E. & M. cv. 1st 5s.102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	10
W. E. & M. 5% notes 98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s. 91⅜	90¼	91⅛	91⅛	30
Wisconsin Cent. 4s.. 87	86½	87	87	11
Total sales				$18,932,500

Government Bonds.

U. S. 3s, coupon....	102	102	102	10
Panama 3s, coupon.	102	102	102	10
Japanese 4½s.....	84½	84¼	84½	4
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	80	80	80	4
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., Ger'n sta.	90	89	90	30
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14.	94½	93	94	65
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04.	96¾	96¼	96¾	30
Total sales				$180,000

State Bonds.

N. Y. Canal 4½s....106	108¾	108¾	26	
N. Y. Canal 4s. 1962.100½	100	100½	18	
N. Y. State 4½s.....108½	108⅜	108⅜	43	
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs 60	52	59	252	
Total sales				$339,000

New York City Issues.

3½s, May, 1954	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
4s, 1955, registered.	96	96	96	1
4s, 1955, registered.	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
4s, 1957	97	96¾	97	6
4s, 1958	97	97	97	12
4s, 1959	97	96¾	97	28
4s, 1960	100¾	100	100	28
4½s, 1964	100¾	100	100½	80
4½s, 1963	101¾	100	101¾	80
4½s, May, 1917	105¾	104¾	105¾	24½
4½s, Nov., 1917	101	101	101	4
4½s, May, 1957	101¾	101¼	101¾	3
4½s, Nov., 1957	105	104¾	104¾	20
Total sales				$198,500
Grand total				$19,656,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

The transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 23, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,300 B.-A. T.,ord.,	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅝
3,300 B.-A. T.,o. b'r	20¼	19¼	19¾	+ ⅝
50 Electric Boat.	36	34½	34½	+ 4½
800 Houston Oil..	52	51	51⅛	+ 9½
2,785 Int. R., t. c.,	9½	8⅝	11⅜	+ 1
1,980 Indy Spgfld.,	9½	8	8	+ 1¾
1,005 K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	83	81	93¼	+13
354 K. S. T., new,			82½	+ 2½
1,615 Nat. C. & S.pf	107	102	107	− 7
458 Nat. C. & S.pf	97⅞	95	97⅞	+ 4⅝
5,900 Nik. & H. Cp.	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
700 Red Truck	13¾	12¼	12⅞	− ⅛
100 Savoy Oil	13	13	13	− ⅛
3,500 Sterling G.w.l.	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ¼
50 Stewart War..	62½	62½	62½	+11
1,000 Tob. Prod. pf.	89⅞	88¼	89½	+ 1¼
1,200 U. C. St. f. of Am.	97	96	96	− ½
28,000 U. C. St., new	9¾	9½	9⅝	+

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

We invite inquiries relative to the investment of funds, or for statistical information regarding securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Canadian Municipal Bonds

We will be glad to mail, upon request, a copy of our Debenture List, offering securities to yield from

5% to 6½%

Wood, Gundy & Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

Business Prospects and Security Prices

as they depend upon credit conditions, foreign trade and other factors, are analyzed and indicated in the leaflet which accompanies our January circular.

Send for this Circular AG-38.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco St. Louis

Long vs. Short Bonds

With present cheapness of money we recommend the sale of Short-Term Securities and purchase of Long-Term Bonds at existing low prices. We believe these Bonds will sell materially higher. Our Special List "F" describes a number of such issues. Copy on request.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Idle Funds
may be invested in
Municipal Bonds
Exempt from Federal Income Tax.
Yielding
4½% to 5½%
Send for our list.
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Chicago Toledo Cincinnati

Exempt from Federal Income Tax.
Salt Lake City, Utah,
School District 4½s
Maturing August 1, 1933.
Price 100 & Int.
R. M. GRANT & CO.,
NEW YORK 31 Nassau St. · CHICAGO 111 W. Monroe St.

Investment Securities
F. J. LISMAN & Co
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
30 Broad St., New York
PHILADELPHIA HARTFORD CHICAGO

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & Co
PEOPLES BANK BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

In some directions realization is exceeding expectation. That is true in our foreign trade, where our credit balance is running far in excess of anything on which the business community had been counting. This was made clear last week in the Government's statement of our foreign trade for December, which showed an excess of exports of $13,800,000, which was more than $20,000,000 in excess of the Government's own estimate made at the end of December. The preliminary returns of January foreign trade suggests, moreover, that even that great credit balance, which is second to only one other month in the country's history, does not mark the limit of the trade movement in favor of the United States.

Another direction in which actual experience is running ahead of optimistic hopes is in the bond market, where the demand for investments has been sufficiently active to lead to a large expansion in dealings and to a rise in prices much more substantial than the financial community had expected. The forward movement in the bond market is particularly interesting in view of the discussion which has been under way ever since the outbreak of the war regarding the effect of war upon the cost of capital. What is now going on in the bond market does not necessarily prove that the argument that the cost of capital will rise sharply after the war is over is wrong, but it certainly does prove that there are many investors who are inclined to employ their funds now rather than to keep them idle against the day when higher returns might be had on the investments. Indeed, so many are there of this mind that recent weeks have brought a lessening of the yield on high-grade issues.

The great ease in money has of course stimulated the demand for investments, and that in part is the result of natural and in part of artificial factors. Aside from the normal effect exerted upon interest rates by the decline in trade which was under way before the war broke out, and was greatly accentuated by the war, the ease of our own money position was greatly increased by reason of the establishment of the reserve banks and of the accompanying decline in reserve requirements. In Europe a vast amount of credit was artificially created, and this, combined with the release of money from trade, has resulted in an ease in money which seems anomalous at a time when war loans are being floated by the billions. Under the necessity of the moment, Europe has set up artificial conditions which will have to be righted in the future, but at the moment they make for great monetary ease. None of the internal factors in our own market which have contributed to the low rates for money are fairly comparable with the emergency measures adopted on the other side, but the ease resulting from those measures has had a reflex action on money rates here. The ease which we are now enjoying would not be possible were Europe still in the throes of a great money strain.

The stock market, too, has been moving forward more rapidly, as it would have seemed reasonable a short time ago to have expected, but despite the briskness of the advance the market has appeared to maintain a fairly strong position. It is hardly as strong now technically as it was a fortnight ago, for the supply of stocks must have been increased as a result of the rise in prices. It was increased for one thing by shipments of stock from Europe, which this market was called upon to absorb in considerable amount last week. In the present state of the money and exchange markets this involves no inconvenience. It is a factor which makes for reaction, but the hope which is entertained of further improvement in trade is an offset of substantial proportions.

Signs of improving sentiment other than those supplied by the movement of prices themselves were afforded last week. One such was the formation of a committee of bankers which is to act as the proxy committee for the selection of Directors for the Missouri Pacific. The Street accepted this move as a step toward the passing of control of this road into new hands, and Mr. Gould later in the week announced his willingness to have this come about. That step would hardly have been taken unless it had seemed to the bankers engaged in this movement that the outlook was propitious for the financial readjustment of the Missouri Pacific, which is expected to be part and parcel of the passing of the Missouri Pacific into new control. It was fairly to be inferred that the bankers take a hopeful view of the outlook. That suggests conditions which will facilitate other corporate financing and will smooth the way for other readjustments. The chances seem to have improved for the formulation of a new reorganization plan for the Wabash Railroad, and the conditions into which we are now passing should make it easier to accomplish the rehabilitation of that and of other properties which have fallen into default.

The disbandment of the gold pool was another of the week's developments which gave outward expression to the greater feeling of security which now prevails in the financial world. It was not even thought necessary to keep this organization together against a time when its services might be needed. This in effect was notice to the community at large that there is no prospective need of the services for which the gold pool was organized. It shipped about $10,000,000 of the $100,000,000 gold which was pledged, but so rapidly did the exchange market right itself that it was found that even a smaller shipment than that would have sufficed. The selling of stocks by Europe and the granting of large credits to the European markets have served to check the decline in exchange rates, but they remain at a level so far under the par of exchange that gold exports on exchange transactions seem out of the question for a long time to come. If gold is taken at all it will have to be purchased as any commodity would be and under conditions which seem to preclude any general demand for the metal. Money at the low rates to which it has lately declined appears for the time being to have reached a position of equilibrium, but there is now under way a lowering of the discount rates of the Federal Reserve banks which may have the effect a little later of still further accentuating the ease in interest rates. Three of the reserve banks, those of Chicago, Atlanta, and San Francisco, now have a discount rate of 4 per cent. on bills up to sixty days, whereas 4½ per cent. is the lowest rate at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The immediate purpose of the reduction at Atlanta is to stimulate the retirement of Aldrich-Vreeland notes which are still outstanding in the South to the amount of about $50,000,000. Of the $154,000,000 of notes of this issue put out by the national banks of New York City less than $400,000 are now outstanding.

New Banking Ventures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Bank of United States has received permission from the State Banking Department to open a branch at 1,767 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, to be known as the Bank of United States, Madison Avenue Branch.

The United Credit Union of 250 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, has filed a certificate of organization for examination by the State Banking Department. The Directors are Harry Berkowitz, Joseph Iltis, Koppel Stubenhaus, Elias Wolf Klar, and Jacob Hirsch, all of New York.

MONEY

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 18	2¼	2	2¼	2
Jan. 19	2½	1¾	2½	2
Jan. 20	2¼	2	2¼	2
Jan. 21	2	1¾	2	2
Jan. 22	2	1¾	2	2
Jan. 23	2	2	2	2
Week's range—	On Call.		Renewal Rate.	
High	2½		2	
Low	1¾		2	
Same week last year—				
High	2½		2	
Low	1¾		1¾	
Year to date—				
High	3		2¾	
Low	1¾		2	
Same period last year—				
High	10		4½	
Low	1¾		1¾	

	On Time.		
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 18	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Jan. 19	3 @...	3 @...	3¼@3½
Jan. 20	2¾@3	2¾@3	3½@...
Jan. 21	2¼@2¾	2½@3	3¼@3½
Jan. 22	2¼@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Jan. 23	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Week's range—			
High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2½	2½	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	3½	3¾	4¼
Low	2¾	2¾	3¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3¼
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2¾	2¾	3½

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	4½	5	5½	6
Richmond	4½	5	5½	5½
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	4½	5	6	6
Kansas City	4½	5	5½	6
Dallas	4½	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Alaska Gold	28¼	29½	28¼	28⅝
6,800	Amal. Copper	55½	58¼	55½	56⅜
5,400	Am. Beet Sug.	35⅜	36½	35⅜	35⅝
5,030	American Can.	30⅝	31⅝	29⅝	30⅝
10	Am. Can pf.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
130	Am. Car & F.	47⅜	47½	46⅜	46⅜
60	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅞	47	46⅜	47
720	Am. Ice Sec.	24	25¼	24	25
90	Am. Loco'tive.	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
1,620	Am. S. & Ref.	60⅜	63⅜	60¼	62⅞
10	Am. Sug. Ref.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Am. Wool. pf.	70½	79½	79½	79½
340	Ana. Copper	27	28⅛	27	27⅞
130	A., T. & S. F.	94½	96¾	94½	95⅛
1,570	Balt. & Ohio.	72	74¼	72	73⅜
1,500	Beth. Steel.	54	54	48⅝	48⅝
1,000	Brooklyn R. T.	86¼	87⅝	86¼	87⅛
180	Cal. Petroleum	18¼	19	16½	16¾
1,230	Canadian Pac.	161¼	168½	161	165
330	Central Leather	35½	35⅞	34⅜	34⅝
420	Ches. & Ohio.	44½	46⅜	44	45¼
20	Chic. Gt. W. pf.	20⅜	21½	20⅜	21⅛
340	Chic., M. & St. P.	89⅞	93	89	91⅜
280	Chino Copper	35¼	36½	35⅛	36
20	Col. Fuel & I.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
60	Con. Gas	121½	121½	121	121½
230	Corn Prod. Ref.	10½	10⅝	9½	9½
40	Den. & R. G. pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
50	Distillers Secur.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3,620	Erie	22⅞	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜
440	Erie 1st pf.	35⅜	37⅛	35⅜	37⅛
40	Gen. Motors	88⅝	90½	88½	90½
140	Goodrich (B.F.)	31⅞	31⅞	30	31⅛
300	Gt. Northern pf.	114⅞	117¼	114⅞	117¼
190	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	30⅜	35⅝	30⅜	34⅝
170	Guggenheim Exp.	50¼	51⅞	50¼	51⅞
230	Insp. Copper.	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18⅝
200	Int.-Met. voting trust ctfs.	11	12¼	10⅞	12
660	Int.-Met. pf.	50	52⅜	49¼	51¼
120	Kan. City So.	22¾	24½	22¾	24½
1,000	Lehigh Valley.	134⅝	138⅞	134⅞	137¼
10	Max. M. 1st pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
10	Max. M. 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½
50	Merc. Marine.	3	3	2	2
120	Mex. Petrol.	59½	64½	59½	62½
510	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	12¼	10¼	11⅝
9,810	Mo. Pacific.	9¼	15½	9¼	12⅜
50	Mont. Power.	46	46	46	46
20	Nat. En. & St.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Nat. Lead.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾
60	Nev. Con. Cop.	13	13¼	13	13
640	N. Y. Central.	88⅝	92¼	88⅞	92
110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53⅜	56⅜	53⅜	55⅝
60	N. Y., O. & W.	23¼	24	23¼	24
910	North. Pacific.	102	107	102	105¼
140	Pacific Mail	21⅜	22	21⅜	22
920	Penn. R. R.	106	108⅝	106	107¼
10	Pittsburgh Coal	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
500	Pressed Steel Car	36	36	33¼	33½
80	Ray Con. Cop.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
25,280	Reading	147⅜	153⅞	147⅜	152⅝
50	Rep. Iron & S.	21¾	22	21¼	21⅜
200	Rock Island pf.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
30	Rumely (M.) Co.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	St. L. & S. F.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Southern Pac.	85⅜	88⅝	85⅝	87
140	South. Ry. ext.	16	17⅜	16	17⅜
80	Studebaker Co.	43½	43½	40⅞	43
480	Tenn. Copper.	31½	32¼	30½	31
540	Third Avenue.	43¼	44	42⅜	43½
50	Union Bag & P.	6½	6½	6½	6½
8,550	Union Pacific.	119⅜	123	119⅜	120⅝
40	U. S. Rubber.	57⅛	58	57⅛	58
9,180	U. S. Steel.	51½	53⅝	51⅜	51⅝
30	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1,550	Utah Copper.	52	55⅝	52	54½
40	Va.-Car. Chem.	20½	22	20½	22
180	Wabash pf.	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3¼
30	Western Md.	17	20⅜	17	20⅜
300	W. Union Tel.	62¼	63⅜	62¼	63½
40	W'tingh. E. & M.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
96,000					

MACKAY & Co.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange

CAREFULLY SELECTED LIST OF DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS on Application.

Detroit Edison 1st 5%, 1933
To Yield 4.80%
Kanawha & Mich. 2d 5%, 1927
To Yield 5.30%
Consol. Gas & Elec. of Baltimore 4½%, 1935
To Yield 5⅛%

Inquiries in regard to investment problems solicited.

Orders Executed in All Markets

55 Wall Street, New York.

5% School Bonds

Obligation of second largest City in one of the wealthiest agricultural States of the Union.

To Yield 4.80%

Particulars of this and 45 other Municipal Bond Issues

Exempt from Income Tax

Shown in Circular 79. Sent on request.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

$100,000
City of Rochester, New York
4½% Local Improvement Gold Bonds
Due January 1, 1933

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Legal Investments for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and tax-exempt in New York.

Price 104½% and interest. Yield about 4.15%

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

ESTABLISHED 1857
Your Investments
Is there anything you wish to know regarding any of the securities which you may hold?
If so we shall be glad to have you make use of our
Department of Service
There is no obligation on your part.
F. J. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York, BOSTON EXCHANGES

$1,000,000
City of Cleveland, Ohio
School District 4½% Bonds
Dated January 18, 1915 Due serially 1916-25
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax and Eligible as Security for Postal Savings Deposits
Under the laws of the State of Ohio these bonds are payable from general taxes levied on all of the taxable property within the School District, which includes the entire City of Cleveland and a small area of adjoining territory.
Price to Net 4.30%
Complete information on request
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Bond Department, Chicago · N. W. Harris & Company, Incorporated, Boston

CORN
as affected by WAR through its relation to WHEAT
Send for our Special Letter "161"
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR) New York

We Will Buy
10 American Lt. & Tract. Com.
100 Cities Service Com.
100 Cities Service Pfd.
100 Central States E. Corp. Pfd.
50 Electric Bond Deposit Pfd.
100 Republic Railway & Lt. Com.
100 Republic Railway & Lt. Pfd.
100 Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N. Y.

$150,000
City of San Francisco, Cal.
Gold 5s
Serial Maturities, 1926-1955
Prices to Yield 4.80%
Circular "T" on Application.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall Street, New York
Correspondents
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

TOBACCO STOCKS
AMERICAN CIGAR PFD.
PORTO RICAN AMERICAN TOBACCO
R. J. REYNOLDS COM. & PFD.
WEYMAN-BRUTON SCRIP.
J. S. YOUNG
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

We offer a Public Utility Bond of a Company operating in several of the larger Cities in New York State, to yield over 5% on the investment. Free from all New York State, County and Municipal taxes.
Full circular on application
Dominick & Dominick
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

Safe Investments
Municipal Bonds
In United States and Canada 5½%
Send for Descriptions.
W. N. COLER & CO.
43 Cedar Street
New York.

Salt Lake City
Utah
4½ Per Cent. Coupon Bonds due 1934
Principal and interest payable in New York City
Bonds are secured by strong sinking fund provisions
Interest on these bonds is collectible without certificates of ownership and individuals are not required to report the income to the Federal Government
Legal investment for the savings banks of Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island and for all insurance companies
Price 100 and interest
Blodget & Co.
30 Pine St., New York
60 State St., Boston
Merrill, Oldham & Co.
35 Congress St., Boston

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Continental Oil	25 Buckeye P. Line
20 New York Transit	20 Eureka P. Line
30 Nor. Pipe Line	30 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas	50 Ohio Oil
20 S. O. of Indiana	25 S. O. of Cal.
10 S. O. of Kansas	25 Vacuum Oil

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

MEGARGEL & Co.
Investment Bonds
35 Pine Street, New York · The Rookery, Chicago

Tex. & Pac. Coal Stock
Bought and Sold
W. J. HOEY,
Specialty of Coal Stocks and Bonds.
Tel. 3440 Hector. 115 B'way, New York.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Jan. 23, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,802,119	3,577,227
Same period last year	3,040,651	7,388,011

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	64.68	62.30	64.68	60.07
Same period last year	72.99	70.46	72.99	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
29⅛	Jan. 19	26¼	Jan. 7	ALASKA GOLD M..	29⅛	28⅝	28½	+ ¼	13,550
11	Jan. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg...	11	9⅝	10½	+ ½	700
37	Jan. 16	35	Jan. 8	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	37	36	36	− 1	300
58½	Jan. 21	51¾	Jan. 2	Amalgamated Cop..	58⅛	55⅝	57	+ 1⅝	72,495
52¾	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	52¾	49⅞	50¼	+ 1½	1,900
91	Jan. 12	90	Jan. 15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf..	...	...	90½	..	100
36⅝	Jan. 21	33¼	Jan. 6	Am Beet Sugar pf.	36⅜	33⅜	33⅞	− 1¼	14,100
137⅜	Jan. 22	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	137⅜	137½	137⅞	+ ½	250
31⅝	Jan. 19	25½	Jan. 4	Am. Can	31⅝	29½	29⅝	− ¾	37,400
97⅜	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	97⅜	95	95⅞	+ 1⅜	4,425
48½	Jan. 18	44½	Jan. 2	Am. Car & Foundry	48½	47	47	− ⅝	3,025
115	Jan. 20	113	Jan. 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115	115	115	+ 1¾	100
60	Jan. 12	59⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Cities pf....	..	..	60	..	....
82	Jan. 20	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	82	82	82	..	125
*105½	Jan. 22	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	105½	105½	105½	..	10
47½	Jan. 21	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47½	45⅞	46	..	4,185
97½	Jan. 8	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	..	..	97½	..	....
95	Jan. 20	93	Jan. 20	Am. Express	95	93	95	..	200
5⅝	Jan. 22	4¼	Jan. 9	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝	2,940
26	Jan. 21	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	26	23½	24½	+ ½	5,400
25½	Jan. 18	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	25¼	23⅝	23⅝	− ¼	6,800
11½	Jan. 16	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10⅞	9½	9½	− 1½	800
30¼	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed pf....	30¼	27½	27½	− 2½	200
28⅜	Jan. 12	23	Jan. 2	Am. Locomotive ...	28¼	26⅝	27	− ½	4,450
96¼	Jan. 9	95⅜	Jan. 19	Am. Locomotive pf.	96	95⅜	96	..	300
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	6	6	6	+ 2	120
30⅛	Jan. 22	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf.....	30⅛	28½	30⅛	+ 1⅛	900
64	Jan. 21	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	64	60½	62½	+ 2⅜	11,700
103¼	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt & R. pf..	103¼	101½	103⅜	+ 2¼	840
78	Jan. 19	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	78	78	78	..	162
150	Jan. 19	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	145	149	+ 5	730
104⅜	Jan. 24	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	104⅜	103	104⅜	..	433
32	Jan. 18	26½	Jan. 7	Am. Steel Foundries	32	31	31	..	600
107⅜	Jan. 22	103½	Jan. 8	Am. Sugar Refining.	107⅜	104⅞	106	− ⅝	7,650
114	Jan. 4	112⅞	Jan. 8	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	113⅞	112⅞	113⅞	+ ⅞	335
60	Jan. 15	58½	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	60	..	....
121½	Jan. 20	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	121½	118⅜	120½	+ 2⅛	10,100
232	Jan. 20	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	232	227	230	+ 5	2,720
107	Jan. 18	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107	106	106¾	− ¼	1,000
17⅜	Jan. 23	16	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen	17⅜	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛	300
79¼	Jan. 15	78	Jan. 4	Am. Woolen pf....	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛	355
28⅛	Jan. 21	25	Jan. 4	Anaconda Copper...	28⅛	26⅜	27⅜	+ 1¼	9,780
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	8	8	8	+ ⅜	100
96¼	Jan. 22	93	Jan. 2	Atch., T. & S. F....	96¼	97½	98	+ 1	15,370
98½	Jan. 20	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	97½	98	+ ¾	800
107	Jan. 22	99	Jan. 5	Atlantic Coast Line.	107	100⅞	107	+ 7	1,766
40	Jan. 11	37⅞	Jan. 20	BALDWIN LOCO..	38½	27⅞	38½	− ⅛	600
103½	Jan. 15	101½	Jan. 19	Baldwin Loco. pf....	103	101⅛	102	− 1½	500
74½	Jan. 22	67¼	Jan. 9	Baltimore & Ohio...	74½	73¼	73⅝	+ 2	27,183
73½	Jan. 20	69¾	Jan. 4	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73½	71½	72⅝	+ 1	7,146
⅞	Jan. 9	⅞	Jan. 9	Batopilas Mining...	..	..	⅞	..	....
54⅜	Jan. 18	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	54⅜	48½	48⅜	− 4½	50,100
105	Jan. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	105	98	103½	+ 5¼	7,950
88⅞	Jan. 22	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88⅞	86½	87⅝	+ ⅝	8,650
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	125	127	+ 6⅞	550
*59	Jan. 19	*59	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	39	39	39	..	70
27⅜	Jan. 8	27½	Jan. 12	Butterick Co.	27½	27½	27½	..	100
18⅜	Jan. 19	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	18⅜	15⅞	16	+ ⅞	10,060
53½	Jan. 21	47	Jan. 14	Cal. Petroleum pf....	53¼	47	47	..	6,540
168⅝	Jan. 21	154⅝	Jan. 9	Canadian Pacific ..	168⅝	161	165¼	+ 5	27,340
*80	Jan. 21	*80	Jan. 21	Case (J. I.) Co. pf..	80	80	80	..	50
39¼	Jan. 8	34¾	Jan. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	36	34¾	35	..	11,900
103	Jan. 22	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103	102	103	+ 1	1,372
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	325	324	325	+25	233
*112	Jan. 20	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	112	110	112	..	30
46¼	Jan. 22	41	Jan. 4	Ches. & Ohio.....	46¼	42⅜	45¼	+ 2⅜	22,800
12⅜	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West....	12⅜	10⅜	12¼	+ 1⅜	3,530
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf...	32	28⅜	31½	+ 3¼	3,700
93½	Jan. 22	86¾	Jan. 4	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	93½	88¾	92¼	+ 3⅜	14,102
130	Jan. 22	124½	Jan. 14	C. M. & St P pf....	130	125½	127⅞	+ 2¼	1,900
5-32	Jan. 23	1 6-32	Jan. 16	C. M. & St. P. rcts.	..	..	5-32	..	....
129½	Jan. 22	122	Jan. 5	Chi. & Northwest...	129¼	126	129	+ 3¼	2,000
37½	Jan. 22	32¾	Jan. 4	Chino Copper	37½	34½	36½	+ 2⅜	25,650
*21	Jan. 18	*21	Jan. 18	C., C., C. & St. L...	21	21	21	..	10
*58	Jan. 20	*50	Jan. 13	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	58	56	58	..	75
100½	Jan. 13	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co.pf	100	98	100	− ½	210
27	Jan. 21	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	27	25¼	27	+ 2	2,500
29	Jan. 21	23¾	Jan. 5	Col. & Southern....	26	25	26	+ 1	300
45½	Jan. 22	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	45½	45	45¾	..	300
37	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf....	37	37	37	..	100
122⅛	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	122⅛	120	121½	+ 1¼	3,740
49½	Jan. 19	40¼	Jan. 5	Continental Can ...	49½	48	48	+ 1	970
93	Jan. 21	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	91	90⅜	91½	− 1¼	1,550
10¾	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	10¾	9¾	9¾	− ¼	3,440
69½	Jan. 13	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	69½	69½	69½	..	180

WANTED

100 American Brass Co.
50 Colts Arms Co.
50 Federal Light & Traction Com. & Pfd.
50 Western Power Pfd.
20 Electric Cable Pfd.
50 Denver Power & Ltg. Pfd.
5 Chicago Utilities 5s
5 International Agricultural 5s
100 International Agricultural Pfd.
200 International Agricultural Com.
25 Standard Paint
5 Lackawanna Coal & Lumber 6s
50 Nichols Copper Com.
50 American Piano Co. Com.
60 Niles-Bement-Pond Com
100 Bristol Brass
500 Paint Creek Rcpts.
5 Paint Creek 5s
25 Childs Restaurant Com.
100 United Gas & Electric Com.
25 Library Bureau Pfd.
50 Art Metals Construction
20 Parr Alpaca
100 American Manufacturing Pfd.
100 American Manufacturing Com
25 Regal Shoe
25 Douglas Shoe
5 Dayton Electric 5s 1922
25 Cook & Bernheimer
25 Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
50 Eagle Lock Co.
100 Peck, Stowe & Wilcox
200 American Thread Pfd.
100 American Gas & Electric
25 Yale & Towne
25 International Silver Com.
25 H. R. Worthington Pfd.
50 Mathieson Alkali
100 Waltham Watch Com.
100 Waltham Watch Pfd
500 American Investment Sec. Com.
200 American Investment Sec. Pfd.
100 Southington Hardware
50 Aetna Nut

FOR SALE

50 United Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd.
25 United Gas & Elec. 2nd Pfd.
25 United Gas & Elec. Com.
10 Winnipeg Electric Co.
100 International Agricul. Pfd.
20 International Silver Pfd.
5 Birmingham, Ensley & Bess. Rcpts.
2 Sterling Dyeing & Finishing 5s
100 U. S. Finishing Cons. 5s
50 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 Bristol Brass
50 Republic Railway & Light Com.
10 Owens Bottle
10 International Text Book
25 United States Envelope Pfd.
50 Am. Water Works & Elec. 1st Pfd.
5 American Real Estate 6s 1922
25 Inter Educational Pub. Pfd. & Com.
10 Aetna Life Insurance
100 Dayton Power & Ltg. Com.
25 Liggett & Myers Pfd.
50 American Cigar Pfd.
25 Library Bureau Pfd.
50 P. Lorillard Com.
10 Stanley Rule & Level
50 U. S. Light & Heating Pfd.
100 U. S. Metal Products Pfd.
100 Adirondack Electric Com.
50 Adirondack Electric Pfd.
100 Manning & Bowman
50 Celluloid Co.
200 Chicago Utilities Pfd.
50 Hartley Silk Co.
25 Ansley Rubber Com.
20 Otis Elevator Pfd.
25 Hendee Manufacturing Com.
100 Pay-As-You-Enter-Car Com. & Pfd.
15 Sulzerberger & Pfd.
100 Hartford, Muncie & Ft. Wayne Pfd.
20 Bordens Milk Com.
18 Southern New England Telephone
25 U. S. Envelope Com.
20 New Departure Com.
15 Stanley Works
Specialists in Connecticut Securities.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Riker and Hegeman Company

This Company in 1914 had its biggest year. The turnover in its 100 stores approximated $18,000,000. The shareholders received a stock bonus of 10% and the right to subscribe for an additional 10% at par.

The management, in which Mr. Cosden, one of the greatest drug men in the United States, and Mr. Collins, formerly First Vice President of the United Cigar Stores Co. of America, are the leading figures, is succeeding in its aim to make the **Riker and Hegeman Company** the largest and most prosperous institution of its kind. The Company plans to extend its chain of stores throughout the country.

One of the biggest men in the United Cigar Stores Co. of America recently said:

"That the **Riker and Hegeman Company** possesses greater possibilities today than the United Cigar Stores Co. of America did ten years ago."

Considering the phenomenal success of the United Cigar Stores Co. of America, this ought to furnish strong enough hint to anybody to interest themselves in the **Riker and Hegeman Company.**

We believe that in its immediate and ultimate development the **Riker and Hegeman Company** will surpass any other enterprise of a similar character.

Circular on request.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 5501 Broad.

Morgan & Finlay

Chalmers Motor Stks.
Hale & Kilburn Stks.
Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Stks.
Pacific Gas & Electric Stks.
Remington Typewriter Com.
Denver & Rio G. Adj. Inc. 7s

115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9273

Outside Securities Department.

Burlington Gas Light 5s, 1955
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp.
Utah Securities Corp.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.

20 Broad St. New York

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

United Electric Co., N. J., 4s
J. C., Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s
Public Service Corp. Ctfs.
Hudson County Gas Co. 5s
Bank of Montclair Stock

B. H. & F. W. PELZER

Members New York Stock Exchange
Phone 6057 Broad. 10-12 Broadway, N. Y.

We Offer

Hudson Co'y Gas Co. 5s, 1949
Newark Cons. Gas Co. 5s, 1948
Pat. & Pas. Gas & El. 5s, 1949

Outwater & Wells

15 Exchange Place, Tel. 20 Jersey City
Jersey City, N. J.

BIDS WANTED

$2,000 Second Ave. R. R. Rec. Ctfs., 1915
2,000 Niagara & Erie Power 5s, 1941
5,000 Lincoln Gas & Elec. 5s, 1941
5,000 General Gas & Elec. 5s, 1932
5,000 Mont. Wyoming & Southern 5s, 1939
5,000 Bristol Gas & Electric 5s, 1939
100 sh. Associated Gas & Elec. Pfd.
50 sh. Richmond Radiator Pfd.

Didrichsen & Co.

Tel. John 8174-5-6-7 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 23, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	42	43
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	88½	90¼
Do pf. ($50)	1,969,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	46½	48½
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	B	Nov 2, 14	319	323
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	60½	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	81	83
Do6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	94	95
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	40
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	64	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	51	53
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	65
Do s.f. mtg. 5s, '35....	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	80	85
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	100½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	89½
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57....	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	97½	99
Bingham. Ry. 1st 5s, '31..	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	72	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	87	90
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	94	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R. G. & E.($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	101¼
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 7% pf	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	88	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	85
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,743,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Colo. Pf.... Elec.	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Nov 2, 14	54	56
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	81	83
Do 1st 5s,'24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Do cv. 6s,'18	10,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	99
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87⅝	88
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jun 15,15	72	74
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	94
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	6,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87½	89
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Det. Ed. Co.	13,486,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	94	97
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	42	50
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	97	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	..	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	61	70
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	85	88
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	97
Fed. I. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	17
	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	52	58
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s, '32	1,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	85
G. & El. Sec. Do pf	1,000,000	..	..	.....	65	75
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77½	79
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
E. & L. Div. 1st 5s....	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s, '33.	600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '53..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts ..	631,000	3	S	M. & S.	90	95
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	63
J. C. H. & P. 4s	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	78½
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
Do 6% nts.,'12, ext. at 7%.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	25½	27
Do 1st ref.5s	5,500,000	3½	S	M. & S.	87	89
K. C. B. L.6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	88
K. C. E. 4s,'22	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	100	101½
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
K. G. & E. pf.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	..	100
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s,'33	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L.A.G.& E.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec....	4,885,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
Mich. Ry. 6% notes, 1910.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref.5s,'21	5,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	96	98
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	..
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	..
Mobile El. pf.	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99¼	99¾
Mobile E. 1st 5s	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,14	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	85	90
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1,036,000	..	..	Dec 15,14	87½	90
Do con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	72	75
Do ref.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	100
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
N. O. L. & P.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	92
Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	11	15
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	51	54
Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19¼	20½
N. T. Tr. 5s.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	79	80
N. Y. West'r	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	87
Ont. Pow. Co. deb 6s, '21.	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	93½	95
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,788,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,238,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	1½	S	M. & N.	107	108
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Roch.R.&L.5s tax ex.N.Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	67½	69½
Rock.L.&P.5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	..
St. Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.& P.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	90
Sgn. Val. Tr.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98¼
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92¼	94
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
Scrn. Ry.($50)	1,600,000	1½	S	M. & S.	92¾	94¾
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	80	..
Docon.5s,'52	1,100,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	70
Scran. El. 5s.	4,383,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 23, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	87½	90
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	83	86
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	76	78
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	90	92
Do gen. 5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91¼	94
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf..	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 14	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	86	87
Do pf. ($50)..	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,14	$17	$18
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800 000	2	S	M. & N.	78	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	q	Jun 1, 14	36	38
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88½	91
Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 14	82½	86
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 14	83¾	84½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow. 1st 5s, '30	14,670,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	52	54
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	Q	Dec 1, 14	$47	$49
Do div.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of 1½% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	540	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	265	275
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	8	S	Nov 2, 14	400	..
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Nov 2, 14	400	135
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	130
Century	500,000	3	S	Jan 4, 15	150	170
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	150	160
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	175	540
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	8	S	Oct 1, 14	130	140
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 15	390	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	172
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	Q	Nov 2, 14	350	355
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	145	155
Colonial	400,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	164	169
Corn Exch..	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 2, 14	307	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	8	S	Nov 2, 14	150	..
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Jan 15,15	4200	160
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	840	865
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	100	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	260	275
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	625	640
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	490	515
Irving Nat....	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	174	180
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	555	575
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8d	S	Jan 2, 15	300	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	240	250
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 10,14	230	..
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Exc. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	323	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)..	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	380	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,14	155	160
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 2, 14	200	225
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	392	398
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	415	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	..	100
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	140	150
23d Ward....	200,000	8	S	Aug 1, 14	..	145
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	S	Jan 1, 15	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	450	475
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	550	600

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,14	168	170
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 14,14	279	284
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	175
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	275	305
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	815	830
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	245	255
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	265	270
Ger.-Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	515
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire ..	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	380	395
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	186	190
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	102	105
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	170	175
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	130	140
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	3¼	S	Jan 15,14	50	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	115	330
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	92	100
Surety ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	80	90
Westchester..	300,000	10	Q	Nov 14,14	$50	$53
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 14	100	130

b—Dividend payable 5½% in January and 3½% in July.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	635	645
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$50	A	Oct 15,14	260	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Oct 15,14	116	118
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 22,14	130	135
Colonial Oil...	250,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Contin. Oil...	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 17,14	230	235
Crescent P. L.	5,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,14	40	42
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	50	55
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Nov 14	235	240
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	170	173
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 31,14	140	145
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 14,14	105	108
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	75c	Q	Dec 15,14	37	38
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,14	230	235
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	99	99
Ohio Oil....	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Dec 19,14	140	142
Prairie Oil..	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	470	475
Solar Ref's	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	260	265
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$8	Q	Dec 1, 14	221	225
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	..	Jun 30,14	295	300
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	..	Dec 31,14	123	127
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,14	305	308
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	6a	Q	Nov 30,14	463	467
St. Oil (Kan.)	3,000,000	3	..	Jun 15,14	380	390
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	255	260
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	235	240
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,14	401	404
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,14	199	201
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 15	430	440
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	160	170
Union T. L..	12,000,000	..	..	Sep 23,14	85	87
Vacuum Oil..	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31,14	200	202
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	36	40

a—Including 3% extra dividend. b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—

CENTRAL TO BUILD $1,000,000 MARKET

Railroad Will Erect Great Food Terminal at 34th Street and North River.

UNDER CONTROL OF STATE

Commissioner Dillon Announces Other Terminal Markets to Follow in Comprehensive Plan.

New York is to have a chain of great railroad terminal markets for the receipt and distribution of food supplies John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and aMrkets announced yesterday. As soon as the Board of Estimate gives permission for the laying of tracks the New York Central Railroad, which is working in co-operation with the New York State Department of Foods and Markets, will begin the erection of a $1,000,000 wholesale market on the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. Plans for similar structures in Brooklyn and Long Island City are being made and these are to be the first of a dozen or more terminals.

Commissioner Dillon is to put into effect what he believes is the most comprehensive scheme for cutting the cost of living that has yet been devised. The plan contemplates the leasing of the terminal market by co-operative companies, organized and conducted under rules laid down by the State Department. The company which will take over the lease of the New York Central Terminal Market, he says, will comprise both producers and dealers. The proposed markets in Long Island City and Brooklyn will be operated under the same system. Under the terms of organization the profits will be limited to 6 per cent.

"The people of New York City are paying between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 annually for what they eat," said Commissioner Dillon yesterday. "If our department can cut the costs of food stuffs only 10 per cent. it will mean a saving of $60,000,00 a year, something over $10 for every mouth in the entire city. We can do better than that. How much better is indicated by the fact that of every dollar spent for food in the city only 35 cents finds its way into the pockets of the farmer. In a useless, extravagant and wasteful system of handling food products, 65 per cent. of their value is absorbed before they finally reach the man or woman who pays the bill."

Two More Big Terminal Markets

Both Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, and Irving T. Bush, of the Bush Terminal Company, Mr. Dillon says, have assured him that they will provide terminal markets as soon as responsible lessees are found. The Long Island Railroad was planning a terminal involving an expenditure of several millions of dollars, but President Peters has laid aside the plan so as to adopt one that will fit in with the plans of the Department of Foods and Markets.

The law creating the new department gives it ample powers to supervise such markets, and the Commissioner does not believe much difficulty will be experienced in organizing co-operative companies to take over as many markets as may be established. The market building is to put up by the New York Central at its own expense.

"We are fortunate in that the first of our markets will be put up at a place of our own choosing," said the Commissioner. "It will be constructed exactly in accordance with our requirements. The Chelsea Terminal will be able to serve the district between Fourteen and Fifty-ninth Strets. Here train loads of perishable farm products may be run into the market and discharged from the cars directly into the distributing wagons.

"The proposed site is 800 feet long by 200 wide. This will permit of tracks for cars through the entire length of the market with two extra tracks for the return of the empties. This will allow the unloading of 80 cars at one time. The terminal will be provided with large cold sotrage and dry storage space so that goods received at the time of surplus may be preserved until the glut is over. The market will also be provided with manufacturing lofts so that produce arriving a little tender and for which there is no market may be manufactured and stored for future sale. Retail stores and distributing agencies will be provided for.

"But this is only half the plan. Our scheme for distribution would have little value unless supplemented by an equally comprehensive scheme for assembling goods at producing centres and shipping them to New York and other distribution centres. Briefly state, the other half of the plan is to assemble, grade, standardize, and pack produce at local centres; to supply the localu trade with these assembled products, and to ship the surplus to metropolitan markets. This work will be undertaken by co-operative societies in each producing community.

Fifty Co-operative Societies.

"Since last November, when the work was begun, much of this up-State organization has been accomplished. Both the New York co-operative societies and the State Grange have voted to sell under the new plan. More than fifty new co-operative societies have been formed. The Agricultural Society of the State of New York at its meeting in Albany last week voted its warm approval of the plan."

The co-operative societies are to have their own warehouses, each under a manager who will be responsible to the State Department.

The plans of the department include the erection of market terminals in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and other principal up-State cities. Mr. Dillon believes its influence will extend far beyond the State line.

MANY TAXES SUGGESTED.

Mayor's Commission Has Recommended None as Yet.

No formal recommendations have been made yet by the Mayor's Tax Commission, but the members have submitted to the Mayor a large number of suggestions of new methods of raising revenue for the city. Among the taxes suggested are one on all increase in real estate over its present value; a habitation tax, or tax upon every person occupying a house or apartment in the city; an occupancy tax, or tax upon every keeper of a store or office; a mortgage tax which would obtain a revenue from lenders of money on mortgages. Some of those four plans are favored by a majority of the commission and the others are opposed by a majority of the commission.

A tax upon incomes and a tax upon income-producing personalty have been suggested.

Methodists Deplore Lynchings.

More than 1,000 persons at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church in West Fifty-third Street adopted resolutions yesterday morning deploring the recent outbreaks of lynching and mob violence in Monticello, Ga., and elsewhere in the South.

INSTRUCTION.

Eastman-Haines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Spanish and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. THE REBLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES Now at Madison Square. WILL REMOVE ON MAY FIRST To 28-30 West 34th Street.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Thomas, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Mendelson<Ohlbaum Bros.
Ludvigh<St John, Cattania<Kerbaugh.
Barker<CNY.
Van Blarcorn<Strong, Fox<Magee, Bonynge<Milliken.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Sinclair<El Dia Ins. J S Boyd Co<Bayer.
Cameron<Garfield Worsted Mills.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Imp Exp Co, Ltd.< Imp Exp Co, Inc.
Kraushaar<Kotler, Jackson<Bradley Cont

DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Gen Elec<Sundh Elec. De Lorde<Manager's Producing Assn.
Walkof<Esterson. Block<Academy Ball Room, Inc. Thowles<L E Waterman & Co.
Sundh Elec<Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co.
Du Pont<Gardiner.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Bankr'cy discharges:
Chas F Dietz, Thomas Hynes, Giuseppe Tivoti, Messing & Beckerman, Howard C Robinson, Albertina Rasch, Jos Samielson, Theodore Werner, Israel Crystal, Pamas Art Co, C Flax & Sons, Duncan C McKinley, Elmer Plass.
Buyers Sellers Auto Co.
College Brand Cloth'rs
M Singer Mill'ry Co
Under objections:
Samuel Krinsky, Peter Roth, Rebecca Hahn, Lena Bornstein, Abraham M Grapper, Reynolds & Cullen, Pike & Rosenberg, Siegel & Aberstein, Kappaport & Bielfeld.
Adjourned cases:
Simon Spiro, Morris Mandelskorn, Fritzi Scheff.
Involuntary case:
Petition—Silverman Bros.
Motions:
Feldman & Friedman, Francesco Bottiglia, S Shidlovsky, David Hederl, Herman Bruner, Louis Siegel, Fontana & Co, Samuel Malvin.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People<Crane.
Heim<Pub Serv Com & Flinn-O'Rourke Co.
Gandy<Collins.
Loomis et al<NY C RR
Weinheimer<Ross et al
Young<US Mtg & Tr. Co.
Wester et al<Caselu Co

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Uvaldo Asphalt Pav< CNY.
Malcolm<Malcolm. Brown<Rosenblatt.
Kemp<F E Hatch Co. Same<same.
Wheeler<Wheeler. Rudolph<Rudolph.
Mohegan Store Co< Hoyt.
Brown<Rosenblatt. Am Heating, &c<Van Wagner.
Burbank<Emp Hotel Supply Co.
Meyer<Collins.
CNY<Winter Garden. Same<Levy.
Abraham<Am Exch Nat Bank.
Bobbs-Merrill<Leibow. Mut Life Ins<Renn (3 cases.)
CNY<Wing Sang Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
Lawyers' Mtg Co<Tunney.
Foster<Wise.
Hurd<Greenlawn Cem Assn.
Pearso<Vanneman. Int'l Handkerchief Mfg Co<Morse.
Re Standard Sand, &c.
Paterno<Paterno.
Stricker<Bernstein.
Re Jos S Marcus & Sons.
Re Hilebrecht (Farley.)
Fitelberg<Fitelberg.
Fogerty<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Levinson<Levinson.
Foster<Wise.
Reese<B'dway Taxicab Co.
Hurd<Greenlawn Cem Assn.
Reich<Lane.
Re Standard Sand, &c.
Richter<Lindermann.
Paterno<Paterno.
Hocaberg<9th St Gar. Blanchard<Blanchard.
Legeres<Argeres.
Voight<Johnson.
Mason Seamon Transp Co<Mitchell.
Phillips & Sons, Inc< Atheras.
Re Wienick.
Kenney<Supr Council Cath Knights of Am.
Odell<Rowan.
Crawford<Tobias.
Wolfson<Wolfson.
Chartered Co<Rowlette
Rodgers<Manderer.
Same<same.
Elg<Parisier.
People ex rel Am Dist Tel<same.
McKenna<Doherty.
Berger<Rothschild.
Re Termini.
Seamen's Bk for Sav< Bohling.
People ex rel Man & Q Trac<same.
Julie<Loomis Manning Filter Dist Co.
Mut Life Ins<Clarke.
Simpson<Lipschitz.
Cohen<Cohen.
Stawisky<NY Butchers' Dressed Meat.
Wilbur<Park Co.
Gerschenson<Stone.
Rosenthal<Union Dyeing & Fin Wks.
Same<same.
Cusumano<Rieger (2 acts.)
Century Inv Co<Finnery.
Bogarsky<Bogarsky.
Campman<Bailey.
People<Monaton Rlty.
Sidenberg<Prager.
Milashocitch<Central Brew Co.
Ellinger<Willburg City Ins Co.
Lamy<Leamy.
Re Krenethal.
Edelstein<Steinfeld.
Simon<Bitterman.
Weiner<Levine.
Jacobsohn<Wolthausen
Smart<King.
Manes<Smith.
Kessler<Backalar.
Bacco<Lawson Piano.
Schippacasse<Wolff-horne Co.
Vietor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus.
Drucker<Mann Rway.
Same<same.
Ladd<Un Royalties Corp.

PART II.—Lehman, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Puritan P Food<Stolwerck Bros.
Davis<Davis.
Avery<Avery.
Kaminsky<Kaminsky.
Barrie<Barclay.
White<Buckley.
Lawyers Surety Co< Ayrnet.
Howell<Howell.
Kniffin, Jr,<Kniffin.
Manhat Ry<Ughetta.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Stearns<Glickman.
Gioberge<Gioberge.
Demurrers:
Morrell<Hoffman.
Auto-Ped<Hurlburt.
Auto-Ped<Hurlburt.
Preferred causes:
CNY<Tapke Rlty Co.
Adams<Swift.
Greenwich Sav Bk< Strauss.
Blake & Williams< Henninghaus.
Lasoln Pr<Wiegand.
Skelly<Mortimer.
Penrose Rlty<Fletcher Court Co.
People, &c.<Ill Surety
General calendar:
Kingden<Bohaty.
Harper<Babcock.
Liebman<Bitzick.
Rosenbluth<Stern.
Zingales<Regalbuto.
Wright & Son< Cloughen.

SPECIAL TERMS. — PART IV. — Giegerich, J.—Case on. PART V.—Blanchard, J.—Case on. PART VII.—Goff, J.—Case on. PART VIII.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Part VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
People ex rel Pine St Co<Purdy.
People ex rel Suianer <same.
People ex rel Hunnewell<same.
People ex rel Brunswick R<Purdy et al.
Same<same.
People ex rel Stock Q Tel<St Tax Cmrs
People ex rel Am Dist Tel<same.
People ex rel Man & Q Trac<same.
People ex rel Straus< Purdy.
People ex rel Straus< Purdy.
People ex rel Macy & Co<same.
Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Bobland & Alkier Con<Phillips. No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kroenke<Johnson.
Dowler<same.
Dillon<CNY.
Smith<M & Q Tr Co, (2 acts.)
Solomon<same.
Billard<Brash.
Mandel<Praisner.
K Hayden<H C & A I Piercy Const Co.
J Hayden<same.
Horowitz<Bosner.
Efron<Con Tel & El Co
Schmeizer<N Y Title Ins Co.
Lyles<Terry & Tench.
Herbst<CNY.
Frankel<Brussel & CNY.
Adolph<Rump.
McAniff<NY Edison.
A Zappola<CNY.
V Zappola<same.
Berkowits<same.
Tannenbaum<same.
Kugelmas<same.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Simon<Dykeman.
Cooper<C I & B RR.
Smith<CNY.
Infantolino<Rover.
Nechankus<Leoorn Bld
D Weisberger<Un Ry.
F Weisberger<same.
Kane<NY Rys.
Sherman<Bradley Con.
Siegel<Proscia.
Jones<Zeman.
Fakete<Man Top & B.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fritkin<N Y Rys.
Fritkin<N Y Rys.
J Alpert<Newcastle Bottling Co.
S Alpert<Newcastle Bottling Co.
Orteiero<Dougherty.
Cohn<I R T.
Rosenblum<N Y Rys.
Rosenblum<N Y Rys.
Timlin<I R T.
Teletti<Regan.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Smith<Pitts Cont.
Hamelstein<Carola.
Shapiro<Bolide, Jr.
Kaufman<G A & P Tea Co.
Gerber<Stark.
Rogers<Knick Ice Co.
Bendt<CNY.
Breen<Santononi Cont
E Donohue<Santononi Cont Co.
E Donohue<Santononi Cont Co.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Marchisio<Kellogg Co.
Deutsch<Freid's Gersten Amuse Co.
Schein<same.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Whitman<Man Deliv.
Murphy<Bogart.
Adams<Jefferson.
Arbeiter<Cohen.
Cohen<Stampler.
Levovsky<Romsche.
Finnerty<Anderson & Price.
Dullea<Fiester.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Charnowitz<Spenadel.
Hymovitz<Kirshenbaum.
Rosen<Bradley Con.
Kahn<Darcy.
Harrity<Bling.
Cellandano<Warro.
Schmitt<Degnon Cont.
V Muller<Wendt.
F Muller<same.
Dodge<O'Connor.
Blesser<same.
Link<Penn RR.
Meyers<Wells & N.
Watson<Berger Rlty & Con.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cooney<Piercy Con.
FitzGibbon<Linch.
Dickstein<Schuiman.
Landers<Terry & T.
Ambrosino<Steinert.
Haven<Lippard Stewart Motor Car.
Reichard<Stearns & F.
Graham<White.
Anderson<I R T.
Van Zandt<Roberts Press.
Rea<Hanley.
Santora<McMullen, S & Trieste, Inc.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Jacobsen<C I & B RR.
Hart<Stern Bros.
Miller<Cohn.
Pellegrino<Turkel.
J Kinkel<McIntyre.
L Kinkel<same.
Zuckerberg<Weitzman.
Howard<Oceanic SS Nav Co.
Killoran<NY Rys.
Landers<US R & Imp.
De Kortlo<42 St. &c., RR.
S Kircher<Con Gas.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Brodsky<Lyons.
Ratiner<Kissen.
Blum<Grumpelt.
Marcus<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Diapola<Motor Taxi.
Mid'town<Ind Imp Co.
N Hymowitz<B H RR
F Hymowitz<B H RR
WHymowitz<B H RR
Marry<Bolger.
Townsend<Meserole.
Fechheimer<Nevins.
Andesner<A Buchbaum Co.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Enos<5 Av Coach.
McGurk<Hoe.
McGurk<R Hoe & Co.
Doherty<Con. Gas. Co.
Priolo<Southard.
Campagna<Speedwell Con.
Albright<MacArthur Bros.
Sieber<Erie RR.
Jennie O'Hara<New Amsterdam Gas.
John O'Hara<same.
Boudreau<Linch.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ing—Spiegelberg& Husch.
Inq—Chappel<Kessler.
Jacobs<Weingar Bros.
Costen<Costen.
Wolfson<Am Dr Syn.
La Sala<Friedman.
Rich Pr<Albright.
Siebert<Erie RR.
Ettington<Leoerer.
Leonard<Montague.
Moghabghab<Sherman & Sons Co.
Farley<Bronx Bath & Hotel Co.
Israel<Skelny.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Merz<Haas.
Crawford<Bendheim.
Williams<CNY.
Royal Bk of Canada< Chase, Talbot & Co.
Loring<Cook.
Smith<Hall.
Somerville<Read.
Fitzgibbons Boiler Co< CNY.
Lewis<Weisz.
Zittle<Schwartz.
Heilner<Princess Corset Co.
Wilcox<Home Life Ins
Olena<Martin.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Noah<Bk for Savings.
Case<Walters. Case on.

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cohen<Siegel-Cooper.
McCullough<Fisher.
Wonderland Amus< Proctor.
Schatzkin<Leventhal.
Solomon<Reisman.
Bromston Bros,& Co< Bernstein.
Sec Title & Trust< Stewart.
Chapman<Am Pal Car.
Daniels<Koplik.
Rudinsky<Wiener.
McKeon<Van Slyck.
Nassauer<Kuwaskens.
Con Safety Pin<Heffron Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Solinsky<Bloom.
Holmes<Doelger.
Rush<Boston Ins Co.
Clark<Dennison Mfg.
Schwarz<Reichman.
Fanarjian<Hunnualian
Zeisler<Braimworth.
Neuberg<NY Rys.
Goldberg<Schatz.
Barats<Harris.
Lichtman<Fashion Garment Co.
Gehrig<Ringler.
Sailer<Schafron.
Popkin<Bradley Con.
Wollner<Century Bk.
Kugelmas<Boxer.
Roseman<Belt Line Rys.
Nurko<Nat Fireproofing Co.
Rex<Barrett.
Hochman<Frank.
Freeman<Penn RR.
Russell<Pelletere.
Porter<Rump & Loeffler Co.
Porr<Bradley.
Binkowitz<T Harrington & Sons Co.
Batchau<Reading.
Garment Adv Co< Balagar.
Fine<Gugenheimer.
Interstate Rubber Co< Mishel.
Kendall<Corn Exch Bank.
Evans<NY Rys.
Wright<Eller.
Kramer<Wien.
Scal<Zweben.
Berwanger<NY Rys.
Cox<Loeffler.
Moffat<Hatch Pub.
Blasco<Barrett.
Orban<Goldberg.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weiss<Eisler.
Boyce Royce Fuel Ec.
Gouled<Floersheimer.
Dauer<Donigan.
Mountain<Kirby.
Ash<Rothschild.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Brukenfield<Wechsler.
Goodman<Haley.
McDonald<Singer.
Schein<Trachtenberg.
Brisman<Collins.
Schwartz<Diamond.
Feinstein<Ritter.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course in the absence of counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Princely Mills<Pitt & Scott.
Livingston<Krulewitch.
Same<same.
Colwell<Smith.
Vietor<Katz.
McBride<Meyers.
Beltman<Charlin.
Chelsea Ex Bk<1st U Presby Church.
Kayser & F<Buss.
Siegel<Berkowitz.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART IX.—Schroeder, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sullivan<Bradley Con.
Kane<C I & B RR.
Thiele<Havemeyer.
Greenfield<Schuyler Amuse.
Newman<Miller.
Usdansky<Smith.
Neumann<NY Rys.
Jacobs<CNY.
Dressner<same.
Hurwits<same. Clear.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
T Kircher<same.
Goldenhandle.
Wright<Hay Fdy & I Works.
Webber<same.
J Ginsberg<Wells Bros
C Ginsberg<same.
Robbs<Ehret.
Schultz<I R T.
Mesner<Katz.
F Strohmier<Graf.
F Strohmier<same. Case on.

PART XI.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gagiardi<Beckers.
Schellhammer<Engleri.
M Edelman<N Y Rys.
B Edelman<N Y Rys.
Kopczynski<N Y N H & H RR.
Fitzgerald<Cushman Globe Co.
Goreleick<B H RR.
Gramer<Murphy. Clear.

PART XII.—At 10:15 A. M.
Regan<McMullen-Snare & Triest.
Limandri<Heinrich.
Kempler<I R T.
Magolnick<Weingast.
Crickellas<Fenicks.
Mathers<Gimbel Bros.
Koszyk<Holbrook C & R.
Massucci<Jaegels & B
Murdock<Mason Con.
Wilen<Cowen & Co.
Masant<Erie RR.
Lorre<Aquillaci. Case on.

PART XIII.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cooper's Glue Factory <Morron.
Hills<Cunard SS.
Schiesinger<Gen Acc
Ryan<Kingston M Car
King<Broadhurst.
George<Kellogg Co.
Ebling Brew<Bollella.
Behrendt<Wat Waxe & Paper Mfg.
Regan<St'd Plunger Elevator.
Sleeper<Hickey.
Bingham<Goldstein. Case on.

PART XIV.—At 10:15 A. M.
Delmar<Highland Knitting Mills.
Nulle<Texas.
Wollins<Von Morsteen.
Ehrich<Lockhart, Jr.
Hathaway<Planters' Oil Co.
Moynahan<CNY.
Von Raitz<Saltonstall.
Beach<Internatl Hotel Brokerage Co.
Algie<Doyle.
Oliver<NY C & H R RR.
Sugerman<Kenyon.
McDonald<Jacobs.
Case on.

PART XV.—At 10:15 A. M.
Puzzo<same.
Yeates<Linch.
Foits<Holt-Chandler.
Gottlieb<Linch.
Sullivan<Hillman.
Czapiinska<Czaplinski.
Same<same.
Miraglia<L I RR.
Manning<I R T.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Franklin<Hessiein.
Clarke<Bradley Con.
Han<Schneitacher.
Mamet<Schwab Bros. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for days upon the call.
Sabine<Schmidt.
Ginsburg<Burns.
Burrell<Burrell.
Porter<Porter.
Kilroy<Brown.
Doll<N E RR.
Parmelee<Brous.
Pincus<Pincus.
Turman<Turman.
Brooks<Klein.
Schmitt<Schmitt.
Burbaker<Amer 5 & 10c Stores.
Cherrington<So Bklyn Ry.
Pontiac Rlty<Bates.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,071.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Mulcahy<Smith et al.
Duffel<Allen.
Hursell< H RR.
Lampe<Packard Mot Co.
Mayer<Greenfield.
Reitzer<B,Q C & SRR.
Hawkins<NY Con RR.
Parfitt<CNY.
Sandstrom<McDonald.
McCormick<Sicurana & ano.
Nilson<Best Co.
Friemann<Sorrel et al.
McQuillan<Faber Pencil Co.
Karacand<B H RR.
Schiff<NY Rys.
Brockway<Federal Holding Co.
Barr<B H R R.
Dickens<CNY & ano.
Murphy<NY Con RR.
Schlosstter<Huth.
Markiewicz<Colgate & Co.
Szaminski<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Dodd & Smith<Bklyn Union Pub.
Slaviz<L I RR.
Leggett<Pellietreau & ano.
Graley<C I & B RR.
Daily<Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Lake<Fraade.
Baillie<CNY.
Burkhardt<Fritz.
Balestriero<De Nicola.
Akerblom<Kent Co.
Slaviz<Emmons.
Magliulo<Morris & Cummins Dredg Co.
Slifkin<Sup Council of Royal Arcanum.
Schroeder<Nassau RR.
Schaefer<CNY et al.
Coangelo<B H RR.
Sager<Nassau RR.
Parshelsky<Downing.
Wilde<Obermeyer & Liebmann et al.
Cohen<Woolverton.
Bay View Const Co< Lasdon.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5,100.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Sheedy<Turnbull.
Vaglibian<B H RR.
Sahiman<Atl Basin Works.
Hullo<Bruno.
Skilling<B U El RR.
Stakas<Gair Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Domingo<Kreger.
Epstein<Un Bldg Co, Kopp<Bigall.
O'Connell<Schaffner.
Fischler<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Highest number reached, 3,042.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Martin Koller.
William Schmidt.
William Marks.
Sidney De Cabello.
E Frith.
Harry A Spencer.
Harriet Eggeston.
Thomas Beith.
Rose McCauley.
Mary Burnside.
August Retzlaff.
Mary Harley.
Hassen Ben Ali.
Catherine Burchard.
Catherine Smith.
M Barwisk.
A Cronza.
Thomas McDermott.
Adeline Frank.
Joseph McKibbin.
Accounts in estates of:
Jeremus Underhill.
O O Jackson.
John F Hayes.
Minna Herzhauser.
William Broistedt.
Estates of:
Celia Skinner.
J T Smith.
George R Kierstedt.
Ella McKenna.
Sarah McCarthy.
Hyman Hendler.
Edward Turnbull.
John Rooney.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Roselle<Twigger.
Rye<So B'klyn R R.
Jones<Pitt Cauldwell.
Dunn<The St'd G L Hoose<N Y, W & Bost Ry.
Tammany<Buckhout.
Lukacoric<Beck.
Robinson<Taylor's Theatrical Enterp.
Carpenter<Twigger.
Badgley<New Rochelle Hosp Assn.
Robinson<Hudson P. Rose Co.
Levine<Troy.
Rooney<Otis Elev Co.
Tholin<Einschede.
Sherman<NY, NH & H R R.
Ohl<Gifford & Co.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Sledinski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Hetzel<NY, NH & H R R.
Direndo<Dunn.
Ganung<Myers.
Alexander<Chase.
Frederickse<N Roch Coal & Lum Co.
Ramsberg<West Elec R R.
Mahoney<Burch.
McCormick<Cent Park Taxi-Cab Co.
Imundi<Wright.
Anderson<I R T.
Hearn<West Elec RR.
Hearn<West Elec RR.
Floranzo<Reinhart & Dennis Co.
Liberty Brew Co<Olt.
Johnson<West St Ry.
Honan<Cahill.
Same<Cushman.
Van Vorst<Carpenter.
Van Vorst<Carpenter.
Highest number reached on call, 630.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.
Gates<Gilligan.

PARTS I., II., and III.—Index of cases for February term
Armstrong<B H RR.
Arntz<Havey.
Bryan<Buchanan.
Granma Nat Bk< Schlinger.
Chamberlain<P City & Wapp Falls RR.
Consolazio<Lane.
Chuba<C RR of NJ.
Lord & Burnham< Moffett.
W'chest Light<Mackenzie School.
White Plains Woodworking<Washburn.
Dee<Wanamaker.
De Guisto<Robison.
Ellis<Rubin.
Farley<Sosto.
Faulkner<Oakland Bch Realty.
Finley<Rosenthal.
Same<same.
Goldovsky<Minchelli.
Goronitzky<Duffy.
Irvine<Lambiasi.
Jones<Obermeyer & L.
Joslyn<Peck.
Lekoff<Pitofsky.
Lilly<Harral Soap Co.
Martin<Rosengarten.
Same<Augermann.
McCord<Perry.
Paolilli<Union Ry.
People<Lounsbury.
Same<Muller.
Same<Galdo.
Same<Desiplo.
Same<Di Carmine.
Same<Herrachaft.
Starbuck<Smith.
Sambrot<Stand Home Cons.
Saxon<Polsky.
Same<same.
Sauter<Eric RR.
Sniffen<McCandless.
Storer<NY C RR.
Tucker<NY Rys.
Warner<Societe An Des Anciens, &c.
Walker<Lamblasi.
Weinberg<Howard & C

Surrogate's Court.

JURY TERM—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate:
Arminta M. Nelson, John F. Gerritzen.
Regular calendar for
Wills for probate:
Clara Baker,
John Hartnett.
Estate of:
C. Weihur Vail,
Delia A. Smeath,
John Wilkins.
Order to show cause:
John A. Campbell,
Phebe S. Brouwer.
Estate of:
Margaret Gleason,
Julia Young.
Tuesday.
William R. Hare, Trustee acct'g:
Charles Park, Accounting:
Phebe S. Brouwer,
Harbeck Mills,
Pet. for adm'n:
John Whims,
Martha Farrington.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mutual Profit Realty Co<Nelson et al.
Blackston<Blackston.
Krenkel<Krenkel.
Goodyear Imp Co<Buchanan et al.
Manhasset Mtge Co< The Bank of North Hempstead.
Sprung<Wisch.
Manhasset Mtg<Scofield.
Krummenacker<Nelson et al.
Donovan<Schiller et al
Hirsch<Mayer et al.
Engle<Morgenthaler-Pfeffer Realty.
Queens-Nassau Mtg< Price et al.
Adiker<L I RR.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 515.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bove<Langere et al.
Noble, as receiver< Caruci et al.
Bramhall-Deane Co< Burke Sons Co.
Granger<Jaburg.
Di Lucia<Alfieri.
Richmond Light & R R Co<Edwards.
Same<Fach.
Am Surety Co et al< Cahill.
McAloon<McAloon.

Pleadings must be handled to Clerk at least one day before trial. Rule 3, Calendar Rules.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOG L.W. SWEET & CO. 170 Bway 2d & 3d Flrs

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:16|Sun sets..5:09|Moon sets..2:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:55	3:17	9:29	9:24
Governors Island	3:50	4:13	10:24	10:22
Hell Gate	5:40	6:03	12:04	12:02

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 24.

SS Minnewaska, London, Jan. 14.
SS Madonna, Marseilles, Jan. 5.
SS Tennyson, Rio Janeiro, Jan. 6.
SS Inverclyde, Immingham, Dec. 8.
SS Talisman, Cienfuegos, Jan. 8.
SS Kalamo, Cardiff, Jan. 4.
SS Wieringen, Rotterdam, Dec. 24.
SS Ferd Nelson, Ardrossan, Jan. 4.
SS Tamerlane, Shields, Dec. 30.
SS Welsh Prince, La Pallice, Dec. 22.
SS York Castle, Swansea, Dec. 27.
SS Senamtha, Manzanillo, Jan. 4.
SS Kirkdale, Boston, Jan. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cameronia	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Charicia	Barry	Jan. 6
Gudrun	Blyth	Jan. 4
Henry Fagner	Blyth	Jan. 6
Ville de Rouen	Cardiff	Jan. 7
Pleiades	Balboa	Jan. 13
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 4
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Jan. 12
Algonquin	Turks Island	Jan. 20
Brazos	San Juan	Jan. 20
Grayson	San Juan	Jan. 20
Pastores	Havana	Jan. 18
Tivives	Belize	Jan. 11
Clothilde Cuneo	Jamaica	Jan. 20
Antilles	New Orleans	Jan. 20
El Valle	Galveston	Jan. 19
Mexico	Havana	Jan. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Chicago	Havre	Jan. 13
Havana	Havana	Jan. 23
Berwind	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Guiana	Demarara	Jan. 16
Cretan	Savannah	Jan. 23
Nueces	Galveston	Jan. 20
Alamo	Mobile	Jan. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Pauma	Algiers	Jan. 11
Lombok	Port Talbot	Jan. 12
Washingtonian	Cristobal	Jan. 19
Oscar II	Copenhagen	Jan. 14
El Mundo	Galveston	Jan. 21
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 24

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa	Naples	Jan. 16
Cushing	Messina	Jan. 14
Stephen	Para	Jan. 16
Zacapa	Kingston	Jan. 23
Antilla	P. Mexico	Jan. 20
Asiatic Prince	New Orleans	Jan. 22
El Occidente	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Momus	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 25

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Sommelsdyk	Port Talbot	Jan. 14
Antares	Shields	Jan. 12
Lewis Luckenbach	Balboa	Jan. 26
Oceana	Bermuda	Jan. 23
Zulia	Porto Rico	Jan. 23
Seguranca	Havana	Jan. 26
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 23
Concho	Galveston

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A moderate disturbance that was over extreme Northwest Florida Saturday night has moved to Georgia and East Tennessee with somewhat increased intensity, and general snow, sleet, and rain have fallen in the Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley.

Another disturbance has developed over East Colorado, and, with the cold high pressure to the northward, has caused snow in the Northwest.

Still another disturbance on the California Coast is attended by general rain in the State, and there were also scattered rain and snow in the Gulf States.

It is decidedly colder in the Atlantic States and the Northwest and somewhat warmer over the central portion of the country, although temperatures are below the seasonal average over the entire country, excepting Florida. In the Northwest ranging from 6 to 18 degrees below zero.

Snow, sleet, or rain will continue Monday in the Atlantic States, and extend into the Ohio Valley and the lake region, and snow will probably continues Tuesday in Northern New England the lake region, and the Ohio Valley. In the Northwest and extreme West the weather will be generally fair except in the Pacific States.

It will be colder Monday in the extreme Southeast and colder Tuesday in the Southwest, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Charleston to Eastport.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for central districts

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be strong northeast, reaching gale force; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and shifting.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, and New Jersey—Snow or sleet Monday, with northeast gales; Tuesday unsettled.

Western New York—Snow Monday in west or snow Monday night in east; Tuesday snow.

Northern New England—Snow Monday or Monday night and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	43	32	4 P. M.	49	29
6 A. M.	44	30	6 P. M.	49	30
9 A. M.	48	27	9 P. M.	48	30
12 M.	48	28	11 P. M.	46	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 12:02 A. M.; minimum, 29 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.48 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.37 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
4:50—35 E. 8 St., Adler Bros.....Not given
9:35—719 5 St., Jacob Gleitstein.....Slight
11:14—1,773 Madison Av., Dorothy Massburg .....Slight
P. M.
12:35—105 W. 163 St., Dr. Delanater...Slight
1:05—1,301 Lexington Av., Julius Cohen..$100
1:05—241 Grand St., L. Berkowitz....$2,500
3:20—62 Gouverneur St., Michael Brickman et al.....$500
4:10—741 E. 140 St., Boulevard Poultry Co.....$10
4:25—306-308 E. 103 St., Gussie Silver..Slight
5:15—345 E. 12 St., John Dedolia.....$10
5:50—3011 Freeman St., Morris Schulum .....Slight
6:20—437 E. 145 St., Horace Gottfield..$800
6:40—Church & Fulton Sts., El. R. R..None
6:45—101 W. 49 St., Joseph Terrara...Slight
8:00—337 Broome St., Sam Abramm....Slight
8:30—62 W. 127; Anna Betz.....Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Rain or snow Mon. Tues. colder and fair; fresh to strong n. e. winds, becoming variable.

S. Car.—Rain e., rain or snow in w. Mon., colder at night. Tues. fair; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Ga.—Rain or snow in n, rain in s. Mon., colder. Tues. probably fair; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Fla.—Rain, colder Mon. Tues. fair; colder in s. warmer in extreme n. w., moderate shifting winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; somewhat warmer Tues.; gentle to modrate n. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. unsettled and somewhat warmer, probably rain; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

La.—Fair Mon Tues. unsettled probably rain, warmer in e.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

East. Tex.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. rain in s., rain or snow in n., colder in interior, moderate winds on coast, becoming s. West. Tex.—Fair Mon. Tues. snow in n. and w., rain or snow in s. e., much colder in n.

Utah—Snow Mon., colder in s. Tues. unsettled, probably snow.

Okla.—Fair Mon., snow or rain and colder at night or Tues.

Ark.—Fair, slightly warmer Mon. Tues. rain or snow and colder.

Tenn.—Snow Mon., colder in e. Tues., unsettled, probably snow or rain.

Ky. and Ind.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably snow; colder Tues.

Ohio—Snow or sleet Mon.; Tues. unsettled; probably snow; moderate to fresh n. winds.

Ill.—Snow Mon. or Mon. night; colder at night; Tues. fair, colder; moderate n. and n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably snow; somewhat colder Tues.; moderate n. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Mon.; colder at night; Tues. snow, fair, continued cold; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair in n., snow, colder in s. Mon., followed by fair. Tues. fair, continued cold.

Iowa—Snow Mon. or Mon. night; colder Mon. in n.-cen. and extreme w., with a cold wave at night; Tues. probably fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon., snow at night or Tues.; colder Tues., with a cold wave in n. w. Tues. morning.

S. Dak.—Snow Mon.; colder in e. and s.; cold wave in s. e. Tues. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair, continued cold Mon.; Tues. fair, slightly warmer.

Neb.—Snow and colder Mon.; cold wave in e. and s. by night; Tues. probably fair.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon.; snow and much colder at night or Tues., with a cold wave.

TELL OF WORK FOR BLIND.

Kingsbury Aid One of the Speakers at Jewish Guild Meeting.

The bureau of social investigation established by Commissioner Kingsbury of the Department of Charities has restored 1,300 children to their parents from the public institutions of the city, according to Stanley H. Howe, personal secretary of Mr. Kingsbury, who addressed the members of the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind at their meeting at the Hotel Majestic yesterday. He also said that the bureau had saved $300,000 for the city last year in this branch of its work alone.

"I regret to say that not all the parents who had their children restored to them were as appreciative of the work of the bureau as they should have been," said Mr. Howe. "The fact was that many parents tried to impose upon the city and shun their personal responsibilities by making their children public charges.

"It is one of the curious features of city administration that the city is enabled by law to provide for dependent children in public institutions, but is not permitted to help a child when in its home. We hope some time to see better conditions in that respect, perhaps through the pension bill or something similar. The Department of Charities is not only trying to meet these social problems and relieve distress, but, what is more important, is trying to prevent such conditions that produce distress. In the care of the blind alone the city is spending $100,000. In this particular work we are endeavoring to get far away from the ancient idea that the blind should be continued in a state of helplessness and idleness and also segregated.

"There are three ideals in the development of this work: to make the lives of the blind as happy as possible; to make the blind person a self-supporting member of the community, and, so far as possible, to work scientifically toward the prevention of blindness. The bureau found that not all the blind persons are deserving. It discovered one man receiving city help who had a bank account. The allowance, though small, was taken from him and given to a more needy person."

Borough President Marks said that the candle had been the source of "bad eyes" in former generations, and "that the same trouble came from electric light if it be used improperly and unshaded.

E. B. Levy, President of the guild, and Mrs. Joshua Piza, Vice President, told of some of the fine results obtained by the organization in its campaign in the homes of the blind.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

71st St., 150 East.—Two-story building, suitable for garage, chicken market, or machine shop. Inquire M. Bowler, 1,015 3d Av.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FINE HOME ON THE SOUND,
Consisting of 8 rooms and bath, hot-water heat, sewer, every improvement, macadamized streets, electric lights, garage; big plot, hedge around property; very high land; ideal location; buyer has rights to yacht club, dock, bathing beach, tennis court, &c.; restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes from Manhattan; few minutes' walk from station; $500 gives possession at once, balance to suit. B, Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Properties of the better class; sale and rent. O'Connor & McCann, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my farm.—Pretty cottage, barn, and chicken house; plenty of good, rich land; need $150 cash, balance $17 a month. A. Brandt, Huntington Station, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—To close estate will sacrifice beautiful corner stucco residence, value $10,500. Large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, solarium; steam heat, electricity; every appointment. Large plot, choice shrubbery. Sacrifice for $8,200.

ALSO new shingle residence on adjoining properties, value $10,000; 9 rooms, 2 baths; latest appointments. Sacrifice $7,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisades, Weehawken, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES, FIFTEEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, GOOD SMOOTH LAND, SIX FEET OF COAL, IDEAL FOR COLONY. TWELVE FIFTY AN ACRE.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., INC.,
RICHMOND, VA.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Offices **377 Broadway** Salesrooms

Southwest corner of White Street.

A modern 12-story building, with good light, excellent service and shipping facilities. Especially suitable for

Knit Goods, Hosiery, Underwear and Dry Goods Concerns.

Comfort and satisfaction assured. Reasonable rentals, from $360 per year and up.

There are also available, for a representative concern, one entire floor, about 7,500 sq. ft., and a store with basement, about 11,500 sq. ft. Attractive rentals.

Full particulars from

Agent, LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
Telephone 7475 Cortlandt. 165 BROADWAY.

STORE FOR RENT.

57th Street, near Fifth Avenue.
Size, 16 feet by 40 feet, suitable for high-class business. Rent attractive.
WILLIAM B. MAY & CO.,
749 Fifth Ave., near 57th St. Plaza 270.

73 WORTH ST.

STORE, BASEMENT and SUB-BASEMENT, 25x100, for rent; also TOP LOFT, 50x100. Elevators and steam heat.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

BIG REDUCTION.

61 East 9th St., Near Broadway, LOFTS.
Apply to CHARLES ROSENBERG, Owner, 442 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Hotel, N. H., free and clear, and residence, Bar Harbor, Me., free and clear, for good equities Manhattan District, subject to first mortgage. Joseph Green, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILLIAM B. MAY & CO.
749 Fifth Ave.
Near 57th St. Tel. 270 Plaza.
RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING APARTMENTS, WHICH WILL BE DECORATED TO SUIT.

KENMORE, 353 West 57th St.
8 rooms and 1 bath, $950 and $1,200.

HAROLD
Manhattan Ave. & 118th St.
4-5 and 6 rooms and 1 bath, $384 to $504.

DORENZA COURT
545 West 158th St.
4-5 and 6 rooms and 1 bath, $480 to $600.

ELEVATOR AND HALL BOY SERVICE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.

A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. **ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.** High-class service. **FAVORABLE TERMS.**
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave., Cor. 88th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SUBLET, SACRIFICE.

beautiful six-room and bath apartment, to Oct. 1, at $60 per month, to reliable party taking immediate possession; regular rent $77.50; can be seen daily from 12 to 5; leaving town compels sacrifice. Apartment D5, 315 West 79th St.

Why the War?

In handy volume of 56 pages are the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, the Gray Paper of Belgium, and the Yellow Book of France; also the German Government's statement how war could have been avoided, and the neutrality appeal of President Woodrow Wilson. The official papers form the only enduring war book written thus far. Price 10c by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 43d.) Bryant 8788.

FIRM having three large adjoining offices, furnished in mahogany, will sublet one with private entrance; use of phone, typewriter, &c.; near Broadway and Grand Central terminal; rent $40. T 141 Times.

Beautiful loft, 50x100, windows on three sides and skylight; very reasonable rent. Inquire I. Belley & Co., 133 West 21st.

Large front or back parlor, private house, suitable doctor, dentist, or high-class business. 155 West 118th St.

Half or whole store; large, light; best location in Bronx. Inquire in store, 975 E. 163d Street, Bronx.

Lofts, size 45x90; excellent light; elevator; heat, power. 511 and 513 W. 51st.

36, E. 49th St.—House or separate floors. H. A. Sherman, 41 C 41.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Part of loft, first floor, 106 West 32d, opposite Gimbel's. Premises, Lehman.

35th, 20 East.—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

50th, 44 West.—Ground floor, 18x50; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Handsomely furnished new apartment 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; every improvement; no children. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; phone; electricity.

To Let at Sherry's, 524 Fifth Av., eighth floor, attractive corner apartment furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. P. Whiton-Stuart Co., 8 East 54th St.

Claremont Av., 189.—Splendidly furnished four, five rooms; Broadway, Subway, elevator, electricity

Five rooms, complete housekeeping; all outside light; Oriental rugs; books, &c.; $40. Hays, 617 West 152d St.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

80th, 225 West.—Elevator, telephone, four rooms lease, $60; monthly $70. Whitmore.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward; 3 rooms and bath, $55 month upward. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Physician wanted to share office on 12th St., near 2d Av., with ethical dentist; reasonable terms; references exchanged; phone or write. Dr. M. J. Golden, 60 2d Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

In the exclusive bachelor houses at 16 and 19 West 54th, there are available just now apartments of two rooms and bath, which will appeal to men of taste and refinement. Please apply on premises or to our office. William A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

107th, 60 West.—Concessions made; newly renovated 5 room apartment; bath; steam; elevator; telephone; electricity; $30 up; will decorate to suit. Resident landlord.

Sublet, 4 rooms, all front; exceptional arrangement; elevator, all improvements. Superintendent, 400 Claremont Av., n. w. cor. 147th.

130th, 202 West.—Desirable apartments, seven large, light rooms, bath; $45; $55.

804 West 180th, corner Pinehurst Av.—High-class 7-room elevator apartments.

To Sublet.—Six room apartment, 310 W. 79th St. Inquire Supt.

The Orvista, 81st St., Columbus Av.; 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

East Side.

Small apartments, 36 East 49th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

New Jersey.

New apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; completely decorated throughout; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light. Apply to Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1400 Washington St., Hoboken, or janitor, 1229 Park Av., Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

5-room, 2 baths, all sunny, furnished apartment; upper west side; family two; rental not exceed $85; until July 1; family desiring sublet can secure responsible tenants immediately. T 158 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. WILLIAM P. ODELL, Complainant, against DEFENDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Defendant. In Equity. 11-289.

To all creditors of or claimants against Defender Manufacturing Company:

Take notice, that by order of the above-entitled court, duly made January 16th, 1915, and filed herein January 18, 1915, it was

ORDERED

1. That any and all creditors of or claimants against the said Defender Manufacturing Co., who claim that the Defender Manufacturing Co. is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever who assert any claim against it, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 18th day of February, 1915, and on or before the said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against Defender Manufacturing Co. and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, as Receivers of the Defender Manufacturing Co., at their office, No. 224 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against the Defender Manufacturing Co. who claims the Defender Manufacturing Co. is indebted to him, and that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the said 18th day of February, 1915, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Defender Manufacturing Co. in the hands of the said receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and FREDERIC A. JUILLIARD, Receivers of Defender Manufacturing Co., 224 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for Receivers.

NO. 21026.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER J. DOSTROW, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Alexander J. Dostrow are hereby given notice that on the 11th day of January A. D. 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 8th day of February A. D., 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 22, 1915.

NO. 21033—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FLORENCE HORN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Florence Horn are hereby given notice that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 8th day of February A. D., 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 22, 1915

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21060.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM LEVY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Levy are hereby given notice that on January 15th 1915 he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 4th 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20797.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER M. WOOD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alexander M. Wood are hereby given notice that on January 12th 1915 he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 4th 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21087.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK S. JUSTICE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frederick S. Justice are hereby given notice that on January 19th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 5th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Hupmobile 1915 touring, also Sedan, slightly used for demonstrating purposes, guaranteed as new, at attractive reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

American Underslung, six-cylinder, four-passenger model, slightly used; electric lights and starter; less than half price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Locomobile.—Little six, 1914, five-passenger touring; practically brand new; run 3,000 miles; bargain. E. E. G., Room 604, 51 East 42d St.

Hupmobile "20" touring car, full equipment; A1 condition, $275. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

American Tourist, four-passenger, overhauled, repainted; $500. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, four-passenger Sedan, overhauled, repainted; $725. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford, new roadster, will sacrifice; $375. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful collapsible landaulet body; must sell at once. Lloyd, 160 West 56th.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.

On small cash investment will sell my new one to six-ton trucks—provide profitable contract making payments on balance from profits on easy terms; also some good rebuilt trucks at low prices; see at once. Whitefield, 516 E. 29th St., Brooklyn. Phone 8228 Flatbush.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.

Wanted contracts for Trucks, any size, any style; body suitable for your business; low rates; guaranteed service; if you are renting horses, get our figures and see real economy; if motor trucks we can surely beat them!
Harry A. Moss 800 East 173d St., New York. Phone 3676 Tremont.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Varlanglert, 4582-4421 Harlem, 158 E. 120th.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High Grade Mechanical Electrical Repairs. LESCO COMPANY, 245 W. 55 St. Col. 6245.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—5-passenger touring car for $200 cash; state year and make. Y 290 Times Annex.

Wanted—Late autos; cash or consignment. Scott, 226 West 56th St. Columbus 7866.

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses, Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street. (at Broadway.)

Largest and Best School in U. WEST SIDE S. Send for Booklet and Pass Y M. C. A., to visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 902 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

57H AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (Near 70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; heat, electricity, phone; table guests.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European American plan; bath; suites. Times Square.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath: $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining room.

72D, 122 WEST. — Attractive rooms, well heated; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

78D, 118 WEST.—Large and small room; vacant; Subway express. "L," surface.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; refinement; excellent cuisine; continuous hot water; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; small room; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; small room; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 52 WEST.—Small rooms for business people; electric lights; bath; reasonable.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 W., (Apt. 65.)—Private family; sunny room, with board, $10.

93D, 21 WEST.—Very comfortable rooms; "L," Park; all conveniences; table board.

93d, 109 West.—Attractive rooms, double, single; well heated; excellent board; moderate.

601 WEST 110TH.

Opportunity seldom offered, couple seeking unusual accommodations, extra large room, twin beds, closets, running water, home cooking, Field.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM MARKOWITZ.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 25th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 124 Seventh Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of overcoats, suits, vests, trousers, looking glasses, sewing machines, tables, fixtures, etc.
ISIDORE APFELZWEIG, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAFELLRMAN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of woolens, piece goods, desk, chairs, safe, etc.
MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEON BLOCK, trading as LIP CLOAK & SUIT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Feb. 1 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,182 3d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of coats, suits, waists, dresses, piece goods, trimmings, linings, silks, desks, chairs, counters, fixtures, etc.
JOSEPH J. BLOCK, Receiver.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE HARLEM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 416 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of theatrical costumes, trunks, roll top desk, typewriter, adding machine, carpets, screens, chairs, tables, fixtures, etc.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Receiver.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ACKAWAY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Feb. 4, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 330 West 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of laces, kimonos, fixtures, etc.
HARRIET E. PELIKAN, Trustee.
EDWARD B. LEVY, Attorney for Trustee, 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, ST, 103 EAST.—Furnished room; convenient to all car lines; no other boarders; breakfast optional; professional or business woman preferred; references. Apartment 22.

17TH, 180 EAST.—Desirable rooms; near all transit lines; private house; reasonable.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Room, nicely furnished; modern conveniences; private house.

62D, 168 EAST.—Nicely furnished large room in private house; hot, cold water.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Doctor's office, suitable for refined practice.

93D, 31 EAST.—Two attractive large and hall rooms, with cultured family; private home; private house; gentleman; references.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 155 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.

The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms $4 to $ weekly. Rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS in business district; convenient to all car lines; gentlemen preferred. M. 151 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586. (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast, scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny room, communicating bath; steam, electricity, telephone.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also large front room; select, homelike surroundings; references.

28D, 233 WEST.—Single and double rooms, $3 up; refined home; references.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house; bath adjoining; $4; gentlemen; permanent.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Large, small, cleanliness, sunny, running water; gentlemen; references. Kimball.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, conveniences; telephone; gentleman; also handsome music studio.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private dwelling; all accommodations; terms reasonable.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences, baths; elevated and Subway.

71ST, 229 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; references; refined home.

73D, 255 WEST.—Furnished rooms; with or without bath; reference.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Sunny front room; also other cheerful room; running water; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium and small rooms; running water; moderate.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room in high-class elevator apartment; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large room, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large room, private bath; well heated; reasonable.

82D, 80 WEST.—Well-furnished large, single rooms; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; suite, private bath; homelike surroundings.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Room, with private bath; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway.

93D, 263 WEST.—Room adjoining bath, private house, every modern convenience. Riverside 8091.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable small heated rooms; American; home comforts; $2.50. Phone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, well-kept, large, small rooms; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautifully furnished outside, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Walker.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; small American family; references.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large, sunny front room. Phone 198 Morn... Jones.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large room; running water; heated; bath adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family; suitable two gentlemen; $5.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; refined surroundings; references. Apartment 61.

126TH ST., 169 WEST. — Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; private house; telephone.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; single, $2, $2.50; heated; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, bright room, adjoining bath; reasonable. Clayton.

BROADWAY, 2,060, (Corner 70th St.)—Magnificent suite for gentleman in handsome corner apartment; 10th floor; one or two bedrooms; bath and large studio. Railing.

BROADWAY 3,089, (122D.)—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; private family; $3.50 to $7. Brown.

CLAREMONT AV., 195, (127TH.)—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private family; elevator. Apt. 26.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, would rent delightful room, overlooking park; private family. 7915 Columbus.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful large front room; electricity; bath; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 177.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient Park

PROPERTIES OWNED BY WENDEL FAMILY

List of Manhattan Realty Shows Some of the City's Richest Sites.

IMPROVEMENTS HOPED FOR

Value of Nearby Plots Kept Down by Structures Unsuited to Neighborhoods.

The following is a complete list of the real estate on Manhattan Island, held by the late John Gottlieb Wendel and his sisters, which will son be appraised by Francis Winslaw as special counsel to the State Comptroller:

Ann Street, 22, 49, and 51; Avenue C, 151; Avenue D, 17, 60, 64, 78, 79,87; Beaver Street, 1; Bedford Street, 39; Beekman Street, 51-53; Bleecker Street, 3-5; Bond Street, 45; Bowery, 320-324; Broadway, 150, 175, 181, 703, 705, 711, 1,385, 1,391, 1,393, 1,395-7, 1,401-9, 1,625, 1,633, 1,641-3, 1,647-9, 1,871-5, 1,876-82, 1,900-8; Canal Street, 48, 385-7; Carmine Street, 27, 51-7; Centre Street, 235; Columbus Avenue, 388.

Dey Street, 40; Division Street, 81, 83, 127; East Third Street, 1, 3, 322, 324, 357; East Thirty-seventh Street, 203; Eighth Avenue, 584, 586; Essex Street, 13-15; Fifth Avenue, 442; Fulton Street, 147; Grand Street, 38, 40, 93-5, 158-62, 225, 405-7, 435; Hester Street, 144; Hudson Street, 287-91; Lafayette Street, 235; Lewis Street, 213-17; Lexington Avenue, 783, 784, 785; Little West Twelfth Street, 20; Maiden Lane, 8, 35, 73-79½; Mangin Street, 80; Mercer Street, 31-3; Mulberry Street, 119; Ninth Avenue, 3-7; Pearl Street, 378; Seventh Avenue, 52A, 531-5, 560, 564; Sixth Avenue, 477, 650-4; Spring Street, 53, 59, 81, 298-300; Spruce Street, 37; Sullivan Street, 118; Third Avenue, 132, 561-3, 567, 573; Union Square West, 21; West Street, 379, 489, 533; Washington Street, 67, 69; West Broadway, 246, 327, 457-61; William Street, 87-9, 99, 101, 188; West Eleventh Street, 352-6; West Twenty-sixth Street, 331-7, 341; West Thirty-eighth Street, 136-42, 148-50; West Thirty-ninth Street, 136-41; West Forty-seventh Street, 101; West Fiftieth Street, 211-3, 225-7, 229, 329; West Fifty-first Street, 70, 214-28; West Sixty-third Street, 47.

Mr. Winslow's appraisal will be followed by the division of Mr. Wendel's part of these great realty holdings among his four sisters, Mary Eliza Astor Wendel, Georgiana G. R. Wendel, Ella V. von E. Wendel, and Mrs. Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope, the latter two of whom filed their bond as administrators in the Westchester Surrogates' Court last Saturday.

It has been the boast of the Wendels that they never sold a piece of real estate, and even after the estate is divided it is considered unlikely that any of the property will pass out of the family. John G. Wendel left no will, nor did his sister Josephine, who died last Spring. Her estate was divided among her brother and sisters.

It is expected that the appraisal will indicate the real value of much of Mr. Wendel's property which, owing to his hesitancy about making improvements, has never been brought up to its earning capacity. This, for example, applies to property in the neighborhood of Times Square, which is covered for the most part with one and two story buildings and has a potential value much greater than its assessed valuation. Mr. Wendel owned the entire block between Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, which was assessed at $3,205,000; the northern half of the block just below that, including the entire Thirty-eighth Street front, valued at $1,579,000, and the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, the assessed value of which was more than $1,500,000. This last parcel is occupied by a four-story garage structure, which, owing to the late Mr. Wendel's peculiar ideas, has never had a tenant.

Another valuable holding is the Wendel home at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, the ground in which has been assessed at $1,897,000, and the house at $5,000. Besides his Manhattan properties, the Wendels hold considerable property at Tarrytown and Quogue. The estate was estimated, in the petition presented when the administrators filed their bond, that the estate would be between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000. The exact amount cannot of course be settled until the appraisal, and at present even a guess would be hazardous. It can safely be said, however, that $50,000,000 is a very conservative estimate of the Manhattan holdings.

Whether it is true that the Wndels have not sold a piece of property for 200 years, as has been said, it is certain that the estat eruns well back into the eighteenth century. Like the original John Jacob Astor, the Wendel who was his contemporary, made a large fortune in furs, and it is on this that the heavy real estate holdings of the family are founded; but before the Astors became prominent the eWndels held some real estate in Manhattan. It is an interesting question what attitude will be taken by Mr. Wendel's heirs with regard to improvement, particularly in their rBoadway properties in the neighborhood of Times Square, which with a certain amount of improvement would gain immensely in value themselves and would increase the desirability of property in the neighborhood.

DOGS WON HUSBAND'S LOVE.

Mrs. Kaeck Says Plumber Became Indifferent to Baby and Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Anna Kaeck, daughter of Jefferson E. Thumm of 125 Beech Street, brewmaster for Beadleston & Woers, New York, has brought suit in the Supreme Court for a separation from her husband, Robert A. Kaeck, a well-to-do plumber of 2,861 Creston Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Kaeck, who spends most of her time with her father in this city, says her husband's fondness for a French bulldog and a dachshund and his indifference to the couple's fifteen-months-old daughter Louise caused all the trouble. She alleges that her husband thinks more of the dogs than he does of her and her child.

The papers in the suit relate that Mrs. Kaeck refused to brush and bathe his canine pets, and this annoyed her husband. The plumber asserts that Mrs. Kaeck is of a "jealous, gossipy disposition," and that her sister said the dogs should be done away with.

"My wife, by ill-treating these two dogs, lost no opportunity to aggravate me," he says. He also attributes much of his trouble to his wife's relatives. The Kaecks were married in 1908.

EDISON PLANT HUMS AGAIN.

Turning Out Products Night and Day Despite $2,000,000 Fire.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 24.—A little over six weeks after the fire which on Dec. 9 destroyed the majority of the building at the Edison plant here, entailing a loss of about $2,000,000, the various industries affected are again normal, and today Mr. Edison declared that "things are going along merrily and without a hitch. We are rapidly becoming normal, and we are turning out products night and day."

Already the five-story concrete administration building is in use after having been repaired, and the large six-story building is again being used to manufacture records. Men in the storage battery buildings are working night and day.

Orange and West Orange are both considering the improvement of their water supply, and the Edison Company is taking additional measures to safeguard its property against fire hazard.

Carl Schuetze's Harp Recital.

Carl Schuetze, whose work as harpist of the Philharmonic Society is well thought of, gave a recital last night at the Princess Theatre, assisted by Hattie Deumm, soprano, playing the groups of pieces in smaller form which are available for his instrument. Miss Deumm sang two groups of songs. Mr. Schuetze had on his programme numbers by the harpists, Cheshire and Holy, as well as two pieces of his own composition.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH.—Five hundred men employed in the tool room at Singer's sewing machine factory have received word to report for work today. They have been idle since last September and will return to work on a full time basis. Since the first of the year 1,500 men have been re-engaged. Of the 9,000 employees, 3,000 are still idle.

MONTCLAIR.—Three Montclair letter carriers who have completed twenty-five years in the service of Uncle Sam have been presented with silver stars by their colleagues. The veteran carriers are Charles Jacobus, Thomas B. Kaveny, and George Romer. They started as letter carriers with the inauguration of free mail delivery in this town.

PLAINFIELD.—George Gaskell, 40 years old, is in Muhlenberg Hospital unconscious from concussion of the brain, the result of an accident last night. He was struck by a taxicab driven by John Currin, at Park Avenue and Sixth Street. Currin was held by the police.

PLAINFIELD.—Fire which is believed to have started near a furnace caused nearly $20,00 damage in the cloak and suit store of Hyman Adelberg on East Front Street on Saturday night. Adjoining business property was threatened. The stock was only partially insured.

CRANBERRY LAKE.—At a party at the home of Joseph Drake last evening, some one told Drake that one of the guests was paying unusual attention to Mrs. Drake. Drake went upstairs to his room and came down again with a revolver. He fired, and the bullet struck George Perry in the abdomen. Perry fell unconscious, and the others fled from the house, fearing there might be more shooting. Dr. Gardiner found the wounded man in a critical condition. Drake was arrested and taken to the jail at Newton.

NEW STRIKE TO AID ROOSEVELT, N.J., MEN

Labor Heads Order Walkout at Two Bowker Plants in Elizabeth.

BARS UP FOR THE I. W. W.

Orators Will Be Driven from Town —Grand Jury Will Act on Killing by Deputies Tomorrow.

At a conference of labor leaders with representatives of the Roosevelt, N. J., strikers, held in Elizabeth yesterday afternoon, it was decided, so it was announced, to call out the employes of the Bowker chemical plant and the Bowker fertilizer works at Elizabeth. They are subsidiaries of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and employ between 800 and 1,000 men. The Roosevelt strikers think the Elizabeth sympathetic strike will go into effect today or tomorrow.

Chief Harrington and Mayor Hermann of Roosevelt, have determined to permit no I. W. W. agitation. The American Federation of Labor has unionized the workers at the fertilizing plants. Chief Harrington said last night:

"If any Reds show up here they will be escorted to the railroad station by the police and told to leave town on the next train. If they refuse they will immediately be placed under arrest and taken to the county jail at New Brunswick charged with inciting riot which, under the laws of New Jersey, constitutes a felony."

Prosecutor Florance also said that the presence of I. W. W. agitators would not be tolerated.

"We have served orders on the I. W. W. orators to stay away from here," said Mr. Florance. "We don't want any mischief-makers butting in here. There will be no appeal to class hatred and it will be the province of the police department and this office to prevent this by keeping from Roosevelt those who depend upon such methods."

Gov. Fielder was in conference yesterday with State Senator William E. Ramsay of Perth Amboy regarding the situation at Roosevelt and the coming Grand Jury investigation of the killing of two strikers and the wounding of others last week. Senator Ramsay said that the Governor was very anxious to get all the facts in the case, and was watching closely the progress of the investigation now being made by the prosecuting officers of the county.

Only one Roosevelt man, Herman Shapiro, is on the Grand Jury that has been drawn to investigate the shooting of the strikers by the deputies. Most of the other members are from New Brunswick and Perth Amboy. The investigation is expected to begin tomorrow morning.

Mayor Hermann of Roosevelt replied last night to the statement of Sheriff Houghton that the responsibility for Tuesday's shooting lies at the doors of the borough officials. He said:

"The Grand Jury will probably ascertain the responsibility to the entire satisfaction of the Sheriff."

Referring to the Sheriff's statement that much money was saved to the county in the hiring of the Deputies, the Mayor said:

"I would ask him how about the compensation for the lives of the two murdered strikers? Can he compensate their families for their deaths! The Sheriff cannot shift the responsibility in this matter, no matter how much he tried. I do not blame him for trying."

Chief of Police Harrington said:

"We cannot keep the people off the streets, for which they pay taxes. There never was a time, however, that we did not have the situation here well in hand. There never was any congregation of strikers on the streets, and the fact that all the strikers were searched after the shooting and no weapons found upon them seems to answer thoroughly the statement of the Sheriff that the strikers were armed. I have not been able to find a person who saw one of them fire a shot during the trouble on Tuesday morning."

CALLS GERMANS BRUTAL.

Their War-Making Cruel and Wanton, Says Frederick Whitridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court, who founded the New Rochelle Forum, and who had Dr. Bernhard Dernburg address the forum on "Germany" two weeks ago, had Frederick Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, speak on "The Cause of the Allies" today. The meeting, which was attended by 3,000 people, was presided over by George W. Schurman of Manhattan.

"It appears to Americans," said Mr. Whitridge, "that the Germans are carrying on this war in a way cruel, brutal, and uncivilized. The Germans have embarked on a deliberate, calculated, wanton and senseless campaign of destruction. In the 'mailed fist' speech the Kaiser said: 'Give no quarter; make yourselves as terrible as did the Huns under Attila.' His people are now doing it. Suppose the President had made that sort of speech before he sent troops to Vera Cruz; we would have thought he was out of his mind.

"One of the most curious things to be noticed is that among all the millions of Germans who have left the Fatherland since 1848 for this country so very few of them have ever gone back to Germany. It is not only that they better themselves materially, but they get a taste of the sort of freedom they never got at home. I feel that it is necessary for the peace of the world that the Germans be—not destroyed, but severely whipped."

Mr. Whitridge answered many questions. One man asked: "What on earth did the poor Germans ever do to Mr. Whitridge?"

Mr. Whitridge answered: "They taught him; what they did not do was to blind him."

'E says to me, "Dad, don't you think we'd better 'op it?" And we 'opped it into the backyard.

The backyard was in Hartlepool whose bombardment is vividly described by Frederick Palmer in "Bringing the War to England." Read it this week in

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

PICTURES OF THE WAR.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. Twenty-four pages of photographic reproductions of war incidents. Magnificently printed by Rotogravure process on superfine paper. 10 cents a copy by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Were $25 to $50, Now $18

Our Semi-Annual Feature Remnant Sale is still on. Imported and domestic suit ends left from the season's selling, made to measure, $18.

Ask to see Evening Dress materials. Full Dress—with white or black silk waistcoat—to measure, $40. Tuxedo, $35. See our Spring Suitings before you go South.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

HIPPODROME
Mammoth Winter Circus Supreme
Daily Matinees at 2—25c. to $1.00. Every Night at 8—25c. to $1.50.
"A complete success."—Sun.
"Far better than had been thought possible."—Herald.
"A simon-pure, five-syllable circus."—World.
"A real circus and a good one; very good fun, indeed."—Times.
"Will give boundless pleasure to New Yorkers."—American.
"It lays over anything that ever took place back in the old village of your boyhood."—Press.
"A glorious, glittering galaxy of Occidental and Oriental splendors."—Tribune.

PRINCESS THEATRE, West 39th St. TONIGHT AT 8:30. THE CRITIC Prices Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sheridan's Comedy, 50c, $1, $2. TOMORROW at 2:30—BENNETT'S Production, "MATERNITY" (By Brieux, author of "Damaged Goods") ALL SEATS, $1.00

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow, $1.50.
The Fallen Idol
With Janet Beecher, Florence Rockwell, Albert Bruning, David Powell, Lumsden Hare, Marie Chambers, etc.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Popular Price Matinee Wednesday.
LIFE
WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"A MOST WELCOME VISITOR THAT SHOULD MAKE THE MANHATTAN MUSICAL COMEDIES WATCH THEIR STEP."—Pemberton, World.
GROSSMITH AND LAURILLARD'S All-Star Company
DIRECT FROM THE GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON, IN
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
"PRETTIEST CHORUS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND STAMBOUL."—Eve. Sun.
"THE LIVELIEST AND THREATENINGEST GROUP OF CHORUS BEAUTIES SENT TO AMERICA IN YEARS AND YEARS."—Mantle, Eve. Mail.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York. Best Seats in First Balcony, 75c & $1.00.

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
JOE WEBER OFFERS THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING
UNDER COVER

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"New Force in Fun-Making in New York."—Press. "80 Horse-Power Vis Comica."—Reamer, Sun.
MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."
"Funnier than ever."—Herald. "Her charm over audience positively uncanny."—Turnbull, Tribune. "As breezy as ever."—DeFoe, World. "A succession of screams."—American.
Gallery 50c. Fine Dollar Seats Balcony.

WINTER GARDEN
Matinee To-morrow
Best Orchestra Seats, $1 & $1.50
LAST 28 PERFORMANCES
of the Greatest Success in the History of This Home of Musical Triumphs,
DANCING AROUND
WITH
AL JOLSON
Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.
Final Performance SAT., FEB. 13.

"Chez" Maurice Formerly Palais de Danse. B'way&50th. Phone 9280 Col. MAURICE and Florence WALTON TO-NIGHT "Tonight's the Night Co." Night

BOOTH THEATRE.....SPECIAL TO-M'W AT 3:30 Also Feb. 2d & 9th, at 3:30.
Beatrice Herford
IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S. Today 2:30. Tonight 8:30. Mats. 25c, 50c. CAPT. BESLEY'S SOUTH AMERICAN PICTURES Evs. 25c to $1.00

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WINTHROP AMES Presents TONIGHT 8:30 Children of Earth
The American Prize Play By RICHARD BROWN.
"For the first time in years a truly American play."—Tribune.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Popular Price Matinee Wednesday.
SINNERS
The Biggest Success in New York.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
THE LILAC DOMINO Last 8 Times.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:20. [Last 2 Times] Last Mat. Today.
FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25c & 50c.
JOSE COLLINS in "SUZI" AND ORIGINAL CAST.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in a new play in 3 acts THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST NEXT MATINEE THURSDAY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:20
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney

DANSE de FOLLIES at 12 Nightly Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3993 Bryant.
THE ONLY SHOW OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Staged by NED WAYBURN
THE OVERHEAD GLASS WALK
BERNARD GRANVILLE in New Songs. Dancing at 10:30. Reserve Tables at Box Office.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
BIGGEST DRAMATIC NOVELTY OF THE SEASON
OTIS SKINNER In the new 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. TO-NIGHT, 8:15—Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL RICHARD CARLE in the New Musical Comedy, "90 IN THE SHADE"—Best Cast Ever.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
THE Show Shop with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
"A GREAT ACTRESS IN A GREAT PLAY."—Telegram.
MARGARET ILLINGTON in THE LIE
By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
TOMORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, 8:20.
FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
POSITIVE OPENING Wed. Eve., Jan. 27 AT 8:15 SHARP
Tickets for Tues. Ev. & Wed. Mat. must be exchanged.
ANDROCLES AND THE LION By BERNARD SHAW.
With "THE MAN WHO MARRIED A DUMB WIFE," by ANATOLE FRANCE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Av. Er. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25,50c. Sat. Mat. 25,50,75c
ROSE MELVILLE in "SIS HOPKINS."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

One of New York's Most Delightful Attractions

To dine at Churchill's is accounted by the discriminating to be one of the most delightful features of metropolitan life.

In atmosphere, cuisine, entertainment, and appointments, Churchill's fully meets the anticipations naturally created by its reputation as New York's premier restaurant.

Cabaret Unique Dancing
Twenty Acts—Every Evening Seven to One
Afternoon and Evening

Besides its incomparable cuisine in a la carte service, Churchill's also offers a Special Dinner, from six to nine, for $1.25, which does rare justice to that amount.

Exhibition dancing every evening in Ballroom by the inimitable Irene Weston, assisted by Ray Arverson.

Since newly decorated and refurnished, Churchill's is regarded as New York's most beautiful restaurant.

CHURCHILL'S
"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
Broadway at Forty-ninth Street

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.
THE NOTED DINNER RESORT.
WHERE THEY GO AFTER THE SHOW
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75c (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

Chickering Hall
Lord & Taylor Music Rooms
Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M.
JOINT RECITAL BY
Joseph Mathieu.....Tenor
Charles Gilbert Spross.....Pianist
PROGRAM
1. (a) Polonaise.....Moszkowski
(b) Esquisse Venitienne.....Moszkowski
Homer E. Williams
With Aid of Chickering Grand Player Piano
2. (a) The Secret.....Scott
(b) Vira.....Rorker
(c) Heigh-ho.....Burleigh
Mr. Mathieu
3. (a) Arabesque.....Leschetizsky
(b) Song Without Words (left hand).....Spross
(c) Paraphrase on "Fledermaus" Waltzes.....Strauss-Schutt
Mr. Spross
4. Victor-Victrola.....Selected
5. (a) A Spirit Flower.....Campbell-Tipton
(b) Love the Peddler.....German
Mr. Mathieu
6. (a) Song of the Sea.....Harriet Ware
(b) Spanish Caprice.....Moszkowski
Mr. Spross
7. (a) Ishtar.....Spross
(b) Dreaming.....Spross
(c) Jeab.....Spross
(d) I Love and the World Is Mine.....Spross
Mr. Mathieu
Admission Complimentary
Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue
38th Street 39th Street

CAFÉ BEAUX-ARTS "Really Different"
Nightly, at supper, in the Art Room,
MR. & MRS. GENE HODGKINS
"Art in Modern Dances"
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40th ST. OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK

RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Broadway at 43d St. Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.

New Prices for
Quick Clearance on Over 5,000
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Suits & Overcoats

TODAY'S the day!
For today there are a great many more Suits and Overcoats here to select from than there can be tomorrow. Suits and Overcoats that were great big values at their regular prices—cut way down for quick clearance. It is an opportunity that doesn't come often, and they will sell fast—So come early for the best selection.

368 were $20, 412 " 22.50, 346 " 25 } NOW $15
1022 were $25, 745 " 28, 822 " 30, 241 " 32.50 } NOW $18
457 were $30, 675 " 35, 403 " 40 } NOW $25

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Two Harlem Stores (Open Evenings). Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TUES. & SAT., 2:15.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 105 others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

PARK Col. Circle, 59th St. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
HALF PRICE MAT. WED. BEST SEATS $1.00
Polygamy
AMAZING, FASCINATING LOVE DRAMA.

DEBATE ON THE WAR SUN. EVE., Jan. 31, between Gertrude Kingston, English Actress & Prop. of Little Theatre, London, & Dr. Hanns Holtz Ewers, Famous German Author.
Mgt. Wm. B. Feakins, Times Bldg. Bryant 8317.

LONGACRE WEST 48 ST. Today 2:30—25 & 50c. Tonight 8:30—25 to $1
WM. L. SHERRY presents BOSWORTH'S
HYPOCRITES

Bronx Opera House, 149th, n'r 3d Ave. Mat. Wed. 25-50c.
"INNOCENT" with PAULINE FREDERICK.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. Nazimova, Friganza, Long Tack Sam Co., Lillian Shaw Frank Fogarty, Others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Joan Sawyer, John Jarrott & Vera Maxwell, Wee Georgie Wood, oths.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. MIDWINTER CARNIVAL—15 LATEST KEITH NOVELTIES.

CENTURY THEATRE—Next Friday, 1:30. ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND The Usual Great Bill of Stars, etc. Dramatic & Musical Novelties.
Souvenir Programs at 25c Sold in Lobby by Lillian Russell and Corps of Actresses.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th St., East of B'way. FIRST NIGHT THURSDAY THE CLEVER ONES

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45th St. OPENS TODAY, 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
WORLD'S BEST PHOTO-PLAYS
PROGRAMME CHANGED DAILY—10c and 15c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—ADELE BLOOD, Tom Lewis, "Why Men Go Wrong," George White "On File," Jeff Davis, Nonette, Dave Ferguson, oths.

HBURTON HOLMES SCOTLAND CARNEGIE HALL TO-DAY AT 3
SEATS 50c TO $1.50. NOW ON SALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(CENTURY LYCEUM)
62d St., Central Park West.
LUCIEN L. BONHEUR, Mgr.
2ND SERIES FRENCH PLAYS.
Orch. 50c to $2.50. Seats now on sale Box Office & 174 E. 56th St.
FEB. 7TH, Inaugural Sunday Night.
—PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT—

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 26, at 3.
Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Attention, Opera Patrons.
Metropolitan Opera subscription tickets for sale, balance of season. Three seats, fifth row orchestra, Wednesday nights, regular price, including "Carmen" performance. T 153 Times.

OPERA SEATS FOR SALE
At regular price for balance of season, two Metropolitan Opera House subscribers' seats; seventh row orchestra, Wednesday nights, including next Wednesday's "Carmen." T 139 Times.

Opera Seats Phone 8790 Bryant. Seats for CARUSO in 'Carmen' In All Parts of the House. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, B'way, 39th Opposite Opera House, 1418 B'way.

4 Modern Recitals, Sandbox Theatre, 205 E. 57th St.
LEO ORNSTEIN
JAN. 26, FEB. 7, 15 & 28.
Tickets for Series, $5.00; Single, $2.00, $1.00.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
3-Part Drama—O'GARRY of the ROYAL MOUNTED—and four additional Pictures.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Marguerite Clark in "The Goose Girl." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10c-50c. Nxt Wk, Mary Pickford, "Mistress Nell"

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Matinee To-day Burlesque. FRENCH MODELS

Two box seats, next performance Carmen. Tel. Scott, Columbus 9947, before noon.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Best Seats $1.00
FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK.
Monday—"Peg o' My Heart." Seats Thursday.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight 8. 1 Time. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar, Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada. Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 2:30. Rheingold. Matzenauer, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Manon. Alda, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Fidelio. Matzenauer, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Middleton. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8:15. Prices 75c to $3. Boheme. Alda, Sparkes; Botta, Scotti, Rothler. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 7:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt (First Appearance.) Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

HOTEL BILTMORE
1st Friday Morn. Musicale, Jan'y 29, 11:30
BILTMORE BALLROOM
FARRAR
PABLO CASALS
LUCCA BOTTA
Res. Seats, $3.00, Now at Biltmore Box Office and R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thursday Evg. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30.
Soloist LUCREZIA BORI Soprano
Mehul, Gretry, Debussy, Charpentier, Dukas, Tschaikowsky.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 8:15.
Flonzaley SECOND CONCERT.
QUARTET. Management Loudon Charlton
REGER QUARTET in D Minor Op. 74

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. Girls of the Moulin Rouge.

JARDIN DE DANSE ATOP N. Y. THEATRE ROOF.
8:30 P. M. to 2 A. M.
DANCING AND NOVELTIES.
Tonight—6 Morgan Dancers.
Tomor. Night—Clarence W. Lisner Cup.
"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 9280 Col.
Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing.
Thes Dansants Saturdays, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M.
Free demonstration by MAURICE and Florence WALTON.
Competition Dancing Every Monday.
TUESDAYS & FRIDAYS—"APACHE NIGHT."
To-night—"To-night's the Night" Co. Night.

Reisenweber's
At the Hub of New York
has shown New York the difference between clap-trap and gaiety—the difference between a sad time and a real time.
Eight course $1.00 Table d'Hote every evening and Sunday noon —Beefsteak Dinner every evening $1.25 — Dan Caslar and his orchestra—Afternoon Teas (4-7)—Dinner Boheme Sundays (7-10)—Private Dining Rooms—Banquet Hall—Beefsteak Garret right under the Rafters.
Columbus Circle

NEW ATTRACTION AT
WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
BROADWAY at 43RD ST.
PATRICOLA
AND HER COMPANY
YOU SHOULD HEAR HER

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
Broadway & 50th. (Ent. on 50th.) Phone 1122 Col.
Nightly from 10:30 till closing time.
Miss Joan Sawyer, assisted by GEORGIE HARCOURT
Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra.
Cuisine International | Thes Dansants Saturdays | Unusual Souvenirs

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS. AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)...$540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year).....$720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

CASTLES IN THE AIR Nightly at 11 P. M. Atop 44th St. Thea. Phone 5935 Bryant. MR. & MRS. Vernon Castle
EVENTS:
Daily Matinee Teas at 5; no admission. On Saturdays (Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing), admission $1, including tea. Dinner a la carte every night, 6 to 10, no admission. Restaurant in charge of "Pierre" and "Louis."

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN